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EIGHTEEN SPANIARDS KILLED

DESPERATE BATTLE WITH THE MOORS IN MOROCCO.

The Fanatics Attack the Garrison at Melilla, and Are Repulsed After a Series of Assaults Lasting All Day—Six Thousand Natives Against Four Hundred Spanish Soldiers—A Mosque Demolished by the Guns of the Defenders—Relief Sent from Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—Further trouble has broken out between the Moors and the Spanish garrison at Melilla, a town on the northern coast of Morocco. The Spanish authorities recently decided to add to the strength of their fortifications at Melilla, the state of the country and the acts of the natives, in their opinion, warranting such a course. The work of constructing additional fortifications was begun, and pushed forword as rapidly as possible.

This incensed the Moors, and yesterday morning a force of more than 6,000 natives made an attack upon the Spanish garrison that numbered all told not more than 400 souls. The Spanish troops fought throughout the day without relief being sent to them.

The Moors were constantly gaining fresh accessions to their ranks, and the outlook was becoming serious for the Spaniards, when the white residents of the town, without regard to nationality, offered to assist them. A civilian corps was at once organized and took part in the defense. They were greatly outnumbered by the Moors, however, and were finally compelled to retire into the fortress, situated on the outskirts of the town, where they are still besieged.

During the battle eighteen of the Spaniards were killed and one hundred wounded, including three officers, whose injuries are serious. One of these died to-day, and the two others are very low.

The Spanish artillery did great execution. The gunners at one time directed their fire upon a mosque and almost completely destroyed it. Other buildings in the range of their fire were also destroyed.

The Spanish officers and troops displayed the greatest bravery. The town, which is one of the Spanish penal settlements, is commanded by a citadel, which is built on a rock. After the Spanish troops and their civilian allies were forced by overwhelming numbers to retreat into the citadel the Moors attempted to take the place by assault. They swarmed up the roadways and tried in every way to scale the walls. The beleaguered men poured volley after volley at them, but as the Moors did not fight in any regular order the fire was not as destructive as it would otherwise have been.

Gen. Margallo, who was in command of the garrison, especially distinguished himself by his gallantry. Calling for volunteers—and nearly every man offered his services—Gen. Margallo placed himself at their head and made a sortie upon the Moors. The latter retreated, keeping up a heavy fire upon the whites, until the Moors who had been operating on the other side of the citadel came to their assistance, when the defenders were driven back. These sorties were repeated throughout the day, but the Moors managed eventually to hold their position.

Before the retreat was made to the citadel troops were dispatched to escort to this place of refuge the military laborers who were employed on the fort works at Fort Guariach. They succeeded in getting the men into the citadel, but had a hard fight to do so, being attacked on all sides by the Moors.

The natives were armed with rifles and fought with fanatical fury, paying no attention to the showers of bullets aimed at them. They pursued the retreating whites up to the walls of the citadel despite the deadly fire directed at them from the fort.

A small body of Spanish cavalry that was well drilled and well handled proved of the utmost service. Toward the end of the day the Moors abandoned their guerilla mode of warfare and formed themselves into ranks. Then, shouting their battle cries, they advanced upon the citadel. When they were within a short distance of the wall the heavy main gate swung open and out galloped the cavalrymen. They dashed into the ranks of the advancing Moors, their keen-edged sabres swinging right and left among the enemy, who broke ranks and retreated as hastily as possible. The Moors were ridden down and trampled upon by the iron-shod hoofs of the horses, and a number of them met their deaths in this manner.

The cavalry, who were numerically weak, did not dare to pursue the enemy far from the citadel. They retired behind the walls and awaited the second coming of the Moors, who, though they had been temporarily compelled to retreat, were in nowise disheartened by the losses inflicted upon them by the horsemen. The cavalry made several charges, always with the same result. The Moors would retreat until the chase was abandoned, when they would again assume the offensive.

The Moors knew that if they captured the citadel it would have to be by assault, as there was no chance of forcing a surrender by siege. The place contains large magazines and the food supply of the whole convict settlement. Equally of importance is the water supply, which is procured from large rock cisterns. Therefore, with the bravery characteristic of the Riff tribes, they displayed no hesitation whatever when their leaders called upon them to face the deadly volleys poured into them from behind the walls of the citadel. They displayed an absolute disregard for danger that compelled the admiration of the men fighting against them.

As the news of the battle, rapidly spread by runners, reached the villages back from the coast the male inhabitants sprang to arms and hastened to the aid of the tribesmen. The fury of the Moors was added to when the Spanish artillerymen wrecked the mosque, which was sacred in the eyes of the natives. The mosque was not in Melilla proper, but in an adjacent village. The houses destroyed were also outside of Melilla.

The Spanish Government is hastening with all possible speed its preparations for the relief of the beleaguered citadel. Troops, cannon, and ammunition are being dispatched from Seville and Malaga.

The Government has ordered that the troops garrisoned in Cadiz, Malaga, Almeria, and Seville be made ready for immediate service. The armored broadside ship Numancia, one of the largest vessels in the Spanish Navy, is at Almeria with steam up, waiting to embark troops for Melilla.

A special steamer left Malaga late this afternoon for Melilla. She has on board a battery of artillery.

A gunboat with orders to bombard the strongholds of the Riffians is already on the way to the coast.

Advices from Melilla this evening are that the Moors requested a truce this morning. The request was granted and both sides buried their dead this afternoon.

The Moors have sued for peace. The Moorish Government has been cowed completely by Spain's preparations for war. It has promised to make any reparation and has assured Spain of its most earnest efforts to repress the savagery of the hostile tribes. Messengers have been sent already to warn all tribes near Melilla against interfering with the Spaniards, whose right to build forts is acknowledged and proclaimed by the Moors. The Government threatens to inflict the severest penalties on those disregarding this right.

This energetic action of the Sultan and his Ministers has calmed the excitement here somewhat. The Cabinet sat from 7 to 11 this evening, and, in view of the Moorish Government's readiness to make reparation, decided to defer the sending of a large expedition to punish the hostile tribes. Enough troops to protect the Spaniards at Melilla will be dispatched at once, and a strong force will be held in readiness to sail the moment the tribes show signs of renewed hostility. Most of the tribes are reported to have promised to abstain from all further hostilities against the Melilla garrison, but there is little confidence that they will keep their word.

These mountaineers are practically pirates, most of them knowing the sea as well as they do the mountains in which they live. It was only a short time ago that the Spanish gunboat Isla de Luzon was sent to effect the rescue of the crew of a Spanish trading vessel who had fallen into the hands of the Riff pirates. The mission of the gunboat was unsuccessful, and the fate of the captives has never been known. They were probably sold into slavery in the interior. Among the captives was a Spanish woman.

HURT IN THEIR MIMIC WARFARE.

Two Artillerymen Injured in the Madison Square Garden Tournament.

Another accident occurred last night at the Madison Square Garden during the exercises of the British military tournament.

A gun carriage, driven at a furious gallop, was upset and wrecked just as it made a sharp turn at the Twenty-sixth Street end of the arena. Gunner John Hunt and Driver John Guthercole were caught in the wreck.

There was an instant rush from the spectators' seats to the assistance of the unfortunate men. But the comrades of the artillerists were quicker than the spectators. Almost before the wheels of the upturned carriage had stopped spinning the "hospital staff" of the tournament was on the scene with stretchers.

Rapid work was done by the lithe hospital attendants, and before the spectators had a chance to learn how it had all happened the two wounded men were being carried toward the Fourth Avenue exit.

When an ambulance from the New-York Hospital rattled up Guthercole was carried away. Hunt was taken up stairs and put to bed.

Neither of the men was very badly injured. The driver, it was reported last night at the hospital, would be almost as well as ever this morning, while the gunner will be able to attend to his duties as usual inside of a week.

The mishap occurred during what is known as the "artillery drive." Guns are drawn at a gallop between two posts set so closely together that there is a margin of only six inches on either side of the hubs. The gun driven by Guthercole had passed through and was making a sharp turn, heading for the exit, when the carriage upset. The pole struck the horses' legs, upsetting them, and Guthercole fell under the animal astride of which he had been sitting. Gunner Hunt at the same moment was flung from the limber, and the wheels passed over his shoulder.

At first it looked as if both men must have been killed, and there was considerable excitement. But when it was announced that the injuries inflicted were comparatively slight the spectators returned to their seats and the performance continued as usual.

This makes the third accident that has befallen the members of the military company. In that which happened in Chicago, Sergt. Crocker was killed.

BUSINESS STILL REVIVING.

Large Factories and Mills Long Idle Are Now Actively at Work.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Oct. 3.—The big Riverside steel plant at Benwood, West Va., opposite here, employing 1,000 hands, started this morning after a three months' shutdown. Reductions of from 15 to 30 per cent. were made. Hungarians and Italians who participated in the riots there two weeks ago were discharged and Americans given their places. Only two foreigners are now employed at the works.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 3.—During this week the Eclipse Brick Works will resume operations with sufficient orders to insure a steady run for several months. Furnace No. 1, Andrews & Hitchcock, at Hubbard, was lighted again to-day; No. 2, which is being repaired, will shortly be put in blast. The nail factory of the Mahoning Valley Iron Company, which has been shut down for several months, resumed operations to-day.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 3.—After being idle all Summer the Oxford Iron and Nail Company have resumed operations in their nail mill at Oxford, and are preparing to start up their extensive rolling mill. Both will be run with a reduced scale of wages.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 3.—The Everett and Pemberton Mills started up on full time Monday. They have been shut down for more than a month. A portion of the Arlington Cotton Mills was also started.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 3.—The Stevens Mills started up on full time yesterday.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 3.—There is a pronounced brightening of the industrial situation here. Yesterday there were two resumptions—at the north mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, employing 500 hands, and at the Scranton lace-curtain factory, giving work to 400 more. The announcement is made that the South Side mills, all of which have been idle for several months, will resume operations on Nov. 1, employing over 1,000 hands of both sexes.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The Catskill Knitting Mill, which shut down on Sept. 2, is running again.

BISMARCK NOT PARALYZED.

His Right Hand Affected by the Bite of an Insect.

KISSINGEN, Oct. 3.—Many contradictory reports are current regarding the condition of Prince Bismarck, and the slightest change for the worse is magnified into a serious condition. Yesterday it was stated on apparently reliable authority that the Prince had suffered with paralysis, and that his right hand was practically useless. To-day it is announced that the "paralysis" was caused by the bite of an insect. The Prince was recently bitten on the neck, and the swelling thus caused extended to the right arm and hand, rendering it impossible for the time being for the Prince to use that hand. He is now able to use it carefully.

A barber was to-day called in to shave off the beard the Prince had grown since his illness.

Count Herbert Bismarck denies the report published in an English newspaper that his father has sold his memoirs to a South German publisher for 500,000 marks, on the condition that they shall be published immediately after his death.

The Ford Theatre Disaster.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The case of Col. Ainsworth and the other defendants indicted for manslaughter in connection with the old Ford's Theatre disaster is still before the District Court undergoing argument on a preliminary technical demurrer. Should the demurrer be overruled, the case may be brought to trial on its merits at a later stage of this term.

Chicago and Return, via Erie, $18.00.
Personally conducted excursion train leaves Chambers street, 10:15 A. M., Thursday, Oct. 5, arriving Chicago 4:15 P. M. next day. Elegant new coaches with high-back seats. Uniformed porters in attendance. Special coaches for ladies. Tickets good ten days with privileges of returning via Niagara Falls. Similar excursions Oct. 9, 18, and 26. It should be borne in mind that the Erie is the only line whose trains are protected by block safety signals the entire distance, New-York to Chicago.—4dv.

DR. A. STOCKER, ANTI-SEMITE

HE EXPLAINS HIS HOSTILITY TO THE GERMAN JEWS.

The Famous ex-Court Chaplain Addresses a Big Audience in This City—Jews in the Fatherland, He Says, Absorb Its Wealth and at the Same Time Foment the Spirit of Socialistic Revolution—Conditions Different Here—High Praise for Chicago's World's Fair.

Without fuss or public announcement of any sort, ex-Court Chaplain Adolf Stöcker of Berlin arrived in this city yesterday morning from Chicago via Boston. He was received by a committee consisting of Pastors C. F. Moldenke, A. Richter, G. C. F. Haas, and W. Berkemeier, who escorted him to the Buckingham Hotel, opposite the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

Dr. Stöcker is known throughout the civilized world as an ardent leader of the anti-Semitic agitation in Germany. "Leader of the Jew baiters" he is constantly designated.

To judge him by his spoken and published words, one would imagine Dr. Stöcker to be a parson of the thin, sallow, and saturnine type. A reporter for The New-York Times who called upon him yesterday afternoon beheld a man of well-knit, powerful frame, his face aglow with health, his poise athletic and military. He carries his fifty-eight years lightly, his manner is cordial, his expression benign and totally devoid of the sourness usually associated with fanaticism.

In response to questions put by the reporter for The New-York Times, Dr. Stöcker said:

"My command of English is not yet such that I could venture to deliver an address in that language, so my remarks in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall to-night and to-morrow will be made in German.

"Shall I touch on the Jewish question? Ah! that interrogation meets me everywhere. Yes, I shall speak of it briefly, but I speak of it only as it is an issue in Germany. The conditions there and here are entirely dissimilar. As far as I am able to observe, the Jew in America does not succeed in forcing himself socially or politically into circles where he is not wanted. You Americans are too clever for him," and Dr. Stöcker smiled.

"But," he continued, "I prefer to talk about your wonderful World's Fair. It is magnificent, and the European journals have given no adequate idea of its grandeur. Apart from the exhibits displayed in them, the buildings alone are worth a trip around the world to see.

"Next to these architectural marvels, which sprung up as if by magic—and perhaps even more than they—what impressed me at the exposition was the politeness, the order, the gentleness I will call it, of the American crowds and the evidences of general comfort and prosperity.

"I think that is all I can now say to The New-York Times, as I must prepare my addresses for to-night and to-morrow, meet some friends, and be ready to sail for Germany next Thursday."

Association Hall in East Twenty-third Street was filled last evening with an admiring throng that had come to see and hear Dr. Stöcker. Nearly all were Germans, but there were also many Americans in the audience.

To Dr. Stöcker was given the seat of honor on the platform, and to right and left of him were several Lutheran clergymen. The reception began with a hymn and a prayer by Pastor A. Richter, after which Miss Frances Schmitthenner sang a selection from Mendelssohn.

The Rev. Dr. C. F. Moldenke introduced Dr. Stöcker, who was greeted with tremendous applause. While being introduced the far-famed anti-Semite leader took up a small testament and opened it at the text he had selected: "Ye cannot serve two masters. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon."

The first part of Dr. Stöcker's discourse dealt with political and social events in Germany since the Franco-German war, the harm that the five milliards of francs extorted from France had wrought in Germany, the rise of Socialism and Anarchism in Germany, and the founding of Christian Socialism in that country, which, he maintains, is meeting with success.

Then he announced that he would speak briefly on the Jewish question in Germany.

"Three-fourths of my life," he said, "have been spent in the church and in mission affairs. But the Jews never wrote about this part of my life in the papers. The other quarter of my life was devoted to politics, and of this fraction a part was taken up with the Jewish question, for reasons that can be easily understood.

"The Jews in Germany are more than a double danger. We find them on the one hand forcing themselves into high social circles, and amassing the wealth of the country, and on the other hand as the leaders of revolutionary Socialism. Karl Marx was a baptized Jew, Lasalle was a Jew, and to-day at the head of the Social Democratic movement you find a Jew. You can see a people that is in the minority absorbing the wealth on the one side, and instigating the people to revolution on the other.

"I do not hate Judaism nor the Jews. On the contrary, I love them. But I do not want them to undermine and oppress my people, nor to destroy my church. And when a half million of them undertake to do this to 50,000,000 of us we shall say, 'Hands off.'

"Germany cannot live by the Jewish spirit any more than America can. Germany must live by the Christian spirit. It must be Germany and Christianity. I am sure that Christian heroes will unite for its defense.

"However, I have never been aggressive in this matter, but have simply acted the part of a defender. I find in the papers controlled by the Jews attacks upon pastors, but never upon rabbis. The Jewish papers criticise pastors and Christianity, but if the least thing is said against the Jews they immediately set up the cry of intolerance and persecution. This is a stand that a girl might take, but a very poor plea for a people that exert so much influence.

"In 1835, Roger Williams of Rhode Island, in writing of the relation of Church and State, compared it to a ship where some of the passengers held that while no one should be compelled to attend divine services, those who did want to attend should not be prevented from doing so. I thought of this on my trip across to this country. On board the steamer on which I was Christian passengers wanted me to conduct divine service, but a number of the Jewish passengers went to the Captain and asked him to prevent my doing so. This shows that Judaism in Germany is not as advanced as Roger Williams was. To defend Christianity is the duty of my life.

"I am not speaking about the Jews in other countries. The Jews in America I do not know, but the Jews in Germany I do know, and I am trying to defend my country against them. When they go back to their own land it will be the best thing for them and for us."

His hearers paid the strictest attention to Dr. Stöcker's address, and they were no less interested in his remarks about the growth of Socialism in Germany. The five milliards taken from France, he said, caused immense injury to the morals of the German people. That stream of gold engendered a bad spirit of wild speculation and caused a laxity of morals and of religion.

"When the question of taxing France five milliards was first mooted," said Dr. Stöcker, "Gen. von Moltke said: 'Do not take the five milliards; they will injure us. Take Belfort and it will benefit us.' Had we followed Moltke's advice we should have been saved a great deal of trouble."

Dr. Stöcker related his experiences with John Most in Berlin when the Court Chaplain held the first mass meeting to organize Christian Socialism, and both audience and speaker laughed. He expected that a reaction would yet take place in the Socialist ranks, and they would return to old German patriotism. He paid a high tribute to religious liberty in America. He felt very much gratified when he saw church spires decorating the avenues of the cities, and with the manifestation of the religious spirit among Americans, and this he attributed to religious freedom.

Dr. Stöcker will speak again this evening under the auspices of the German branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Association Hall.

A FORMAL REQUEST MADE.

Minister Baker Asks for the Extradition of Francis H. Weeks.

SAN JOSÉ, Costa Rica, Oct. 3.—It is the general belief in Government circles that the stay here of Francis H. Weeks is rapidly drawing to a close.

It must be said of this accumulator of other people's bank accounts that he has splendid nerve, for, so far from being crestfallen and morose since the arrival on last Saturday of Detectives Reilly and Von Gerichten, he is as cheerful outwardly as on the day of his arrival, and the lawyers engaged in his defense do not give out that they have in the least wavered in their opinion that all will be well when the Cabinet has made its decision.

This case is not to be acted upon hastily, for the giving up of a prisoner is a new departure with the Costa Rican Government. But, on the other hand, there is in this case no desire to keep Weeks at a distance from the people he is said to have wronged, and action will be moved promptly.

United States Minister Baker to-day had a long conference with the Costa Rican Secretary of State, and presented a formal request from his Government for the extradition of Weeks.

It was not anticipated that a decision would be reached at this interview, and none was, but it will not be long delayed, and it is confidently believed here that Weeks will soon be bounding over the billows toward New York.

It was said about the Court of General Sessions yesterday that the October Grand Jury would probable return a number of additional indictments against Francis H. Weeks, whom the authorities are about to extradite from Costa Rica.

Attorneys Gherardi Davis, R. W. G. Welling, James R. Soley, and C. C. Beaman were before the Grand Jury yesterday.

Mr. Nicoll is in daily cable communication with Detectives Reilly and Von Gerichten, sent to Costa Rica to bring back Weeks to this city.

PEACE REIGNS IN ARGENTINE.

The Revolution Put Down and the Republic Quiet.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Senor L. L. Dominguez, Argentine Minister to Great Britain, has received the following dispatch, dated Sept. 2, from the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The City of Rosario, of which the rebels had possession, surrendered yesterday without resistance on the arrival of the national troops.

"The Province of Santa Fe has been pacified and the whole republic is now quiet. The Government has been supported by the people. The army and navy remained loyal."

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 3.—Dr. Alem, the Radical leader, has been arrested in this city. The rebellion is believed to have been suppressed throughout the republic.

Robbed and Beaten by Thugs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Duncan McBain, a bookkeeper for the Standard Radiator Company of this city, was beaten into insensibility on Heacock Street shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon, and was robbed of a satchel containing over $1,700.

He was walking to the factory, when a horse and buggy drove up beside the walk and two men jumped out. A third man staid in the buggy.

McBain turned half around, and as he did so one of the men hit him on the head with the butt of a revolver. The other man followed his companion's example, and blows were rained on McBain's head from blows sides.

McBain fell to the sidewalk, and the man in the buggy, who seemed to be directing the affair, told the two thugs on the sidewalk to cut the satchel's strap. They did so, secured the satchel, and jumped back into the buggy.

All this time there was a large number of people on the street, who were either too much frightened or too much astonished to do anything more than stand by and watch the assault. When the thieves had regained their places in the buggy the third man whipped the horse into a run and the rig dashed down the street.

The two men who had assaulted McBain drew their revolvers and held them at arm's length on both sides of the buggy, shouting that they would shoot anybody who interfered with them. The horse ran to Scott Street and turned toward the centre of the city.

McBain was picked from the sidewalk and taken to the Fitch Emergency Hospital. He is dangerously injured.

Senator Stockbridge Injured.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—United States Senator Stockbridge of Michigan, while attempting to board a grip car on Wabash Avenue was badly hurt. He seized the platform rail, but before he could get on the platform he was struck by a south-bound car, thrown into the street, and dragged a distance of twenty feet over the rails and rough stones. The Senator was picked up unconscious and removed to the Richelieu Hotel suffering from injuries about the head and many bruises about the body.

Republican Primaries and Conventions.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican County Committee met last night at 157 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, and fixed the dates for the primaries and conventions. The primaries will be held Oct. 10, the ward conventions Oct. 12, the city and county conventions Oct. 14, the Aldermanic and Senatorial conventions Oct. 16, and the Assembly conventions Oct. 17.

A French Explorer Murdered.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Times's correspondent in Paris says the last mail from Madagascar reports that Georges Muller, the explorer sent out by the French Government on a scientific mission, has been murdered between Antananarivo, the capital of the island, and Majunga.

Hugh McLaughlin's Mother-in-Law Dead.

Mrs. Mary Ann Kays, mother-in-law of Hugh McLaughlin of Brooklyn, died Monday evening at her home in Newton, near Trenton, N. J., at the age of ninety-three years. Mrs. Kays was also the mother-in-law of Mr. McLaughlin's nephew, the Under Sheriff. Both, with their wives, will attend the funeral to-morrow.

COLD SNAPS IN THE WEATHER CALL for prompt use of Calisaya La Bill.—4dv.

OVER TWO HUNDRED DROWNED

LOST IN THE GREAT STORM ON THE GULF COAST.

THE MOST SEVERE OF THE CENTURY.

Telegraph Wires Are Down and the Worst May Not Be Known.

SEVERAL VILLAGES DESTROYED.

On the Great Oyster Fields in Bayou Cook the Settlements of the Dredgers Were Washed Away with Great Loss of Life—Grand Isle, a Summer Resort on the Gulf, Thought to Have Disappeared with Its Many Hotels and Visitors—The Villages of Bohemian and Shell Beach, on Lake Bourge, Wiped Out with Loss of Life—Millions of Damage to Property Along the Coast, Extending as Far East as Pensacola—Many Ships Stranded.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—The weather to-day has been calm, and it has been made a day of reckoning.

The damage is much more serious than was at first reported.

The shipping and coal interests have suffered a loss of $100,000, and the damage to the city is about $1,000,000.

Below the city the damage is still more disastrous. For a distance of eighty miles between here and the Gulf the country is more or less devastated.

At Port Eads the quarantine steamer was wrecked, one man drowned and others injured.

In the Parish of Plaquemine, the villages Bohemian, on the Mississippi, and Shell Beach, on Lake Bourge, were wiped out, and at least four lives lost in each place.

On both sides of the river, the sugar, the rice, and orange crops suffered great damage.

On the west side the loss of life is reported to be heavy.

In Bayou Cook, the great oyster fields which lead to the Gulf, the settlements of the fishermen are reported to have been demolished, and the loss of life is placed at fully 200.

Grand Isle, a Summer-resort on the Gulf, is said to have met the fate of Lost Island, and to have gone down with its long row of hotels and many visitors.

At Port Eads the jetties were damaged.

On the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which runs through the long line of villages on Mississippi Sound, where thousands seek recreation, washouts are numerous and travel is entirely suspended.

The fishing camps were wrecked, portions of the iron bridges at Biloxi and Bay St. Louis carried away, and much more serious damage is said to have befallen Bay St. Louis, but no communication is possible.

The wires are down in every direction, and this will make it impossible for some time to fully reckon the havoc, but all authorities agree that the storm was the most severe of the century.

The Grand Island, Fort Jackson, train to-night brought up two survivors of the storm from Bayou Cook. Luke Zeibilich, an Austrian lugger Captain, was in camp at Bayou Des Huites when the wind and water came Sunday night. It was about 10 o'clock. The wind blew 150 miles an hour, and a wave 15 feet high swept up the bayous. He saved himself by hanging to a post until daylight, when he waded to a stranded skiff and succeeded in rescuing thirty persons who were clinging to posts and to the remains of boats.

He states that between twenty-five and thirty persons were drowned in Bayou Cook and vicinity. Many of these were women and children. All were oyster fishermen and mostly Austrians.

Tony Zeibilich, Captain of the lugger Atlas, came in from the vicinity of Grand Isle and Cheniere Comanade, two long narrow islands lying in exposed positions in the Gulf.

Zeibilich stated that both islands had been wiped out of existence. Grand Isle had 800 inhabitants, truck farmers and fishermen, and Cheniere nearly 2,000, nearly all of whom are fishermen, and a strong Chinese colony. Of these the number of saved is placed at only 150.

The steamboat Joe Webre was at Grand Isle and is supposed to be lost. No other large boats were near enough to render much assistance.

THE STORM IN MOBILE.

The Damage Done Expectad to Reach Into the Millions.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 3.—The damage done by yesterday's storm will reach into the millions. The steamer Crescent City was wrecked.

In the gardeners district, across the river, dwelt twenty-three families. Only one of these houses can now be seen standing, and as no news has as yet been received, it is believed many of the inhabitants are dead.

Three or four hundred head of cattle have perished.

The home of Stephen Walter was swept away and his entire family, consisting of himself, his wife Christiana, and his niece, Miss Carrie Wise, were drowned.

There is only one wire out of this city, and no trains are running.

At Grand Bay four churches were destroyed, while at Scranton five churches suffered a like fate. Houses have been scattered, crops ruined, and desolation appears on every hand.

There is no doubt that it will be a week or longer before the full story of the storm with all the attendant details of death and destruction will be told. The sun shone to-day clear and bright, as if endeavoring by its warm radiance to dispel the gloom cast over the city yesterday by the wind and waves. The inundated portion of the city presented an animated appearance and the work of cleaning out the muddy sediment from the stores deposited by the receding water and the débris from the streets was pushed with energy and vigor. Damaged goods were removed from stores and warehouses to places where they could be dried out. Bridge gangs and section hands were busy along Commerce Street repairing the damage to the culverts, bridges, and roadbed of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which runs along this street for nearly a mile.

Among the casualties to shipping, the following are all that are known up to the present time: Eastern Shore steamer Crescent City, beached on the western shore of the bay, two miles below the city; river steamers Lee and Lotus, driven on the marshes high and dry about two miles above the city, and will probably both be total losses; tug Colonel Woodruff, driven in the marshes and may be floated; the sloop-yacht Annie L., owned by A. M. Marshall, almost bottom up near the mouth of Chickasabogue Creek and may possibly be saved in a damaged condition.

In addition to these vessels, quite a number of barges were blown in the marshes that line both banks of the river north of the city, and one of the barges used in the dredging work on the channel was also blown high and dry on the eastern shore a quarter of a mile below the city.

The beautiful shell road which wound along the western shore of Mobile Bay for a distance of nine miles is almost a total wreck, involving a loss that, if it can be replaced at all, which is extremely doubtful, will involve an outlay of between $10,000 and $15,000. Across the roadbed are masses of logs and driftwood piled in a most inextricable confusion, while across that portion of the road which the storm has left intact, trees have been blown in a tangled network of foliage that makes passing, even on foot, very difficult.

Communication direct between Mobile and New-Orleans by rail and wire has been totally cut off and will probably not be resumed for weeks to come. Between this city and Scranton the Western Union has barely a pole left standing, though the Postal fared somewhat better. Between Venetia and Scranton thirty or forty houses were blown down, but no lives have been reported lost.

At various towns along the route twelve churches were wrecked, five of them being situated at Grand Bay. At Scranton and at East Pascougula, four miles distant on the sound, houses were blown down, stores flooded, and stocks damaged, while at East Pascagoula, which is the port of entry, the entire beach is said to have been wrecked. The losses at the two points are said to reach $100,000.

The Louisville and Nashville bridge across the Pascagoula is slightly damaged, two or three spans having been loosened and badly washed. Between Scranton and West Pascagoula, a distance of five miles, three miles of road and track bed have been washed away. There is a three-masted schooner across the track at West Pascagoula.

There are no authentic reports from points south of Mobile, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, except that 200 spans of the Biloxi Bridge are washed away. The damage to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is beyond computation at this time. Reports from Montgomery are to the effect that the bridge across the Three-Mile Creek is damaged and a portion of the Tensas bridge is washed away. There are 400 trees across the track between Bay Minette and Dyas Creek.

A rowboat trip of the marshes made to-day by a reporter reveals a tale of desolation and death that will almost equal those sent out a month ago from Savannah and the Sea Islands. At every point touched houses were completely gone, while the upper eastern shore was swept as if by a cyclone.

From Blakely as far southeast as reports could be had the natives report only death and destruction. For miles inland the trees are laid low, and much loss of life is reported all along the shore.

Rumors place the loss of life at fifty, but possibly not more than twenty-five have perished. This side of Blakely, in the marshes, whole families have been swept away, and the actual loss of life will probably never be known.

The reporter who made the trip rescued several children and tied up two unknown bodies, one of a girl aged seventeen, the other of a man aged about thirty-five, both apparently Germans.

ON THE FLORIDA COAST.

The Storm Was the Most Severe There for Twenty Years.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Oct. 3.—The storm of yesterday was the most destructive for twenty years. No loss of life has been reported, but on every street uprooted trees, broken fences, and roofless buildings testify to the storm's force.

On Baylen Street wharf the large building used by Warsen & Co. for smoking fish was blown into the bay. It was stored with cured fish, and their loss will be great.

On the same wharf a dwelling and its contents was lifted from its foundations and dropped into the bay.

The greater damage was done on the bay. The Portuguese bark Josephine H. and the Norwegian bark Wilhemia were blown on the beach. One of the vessels is in a dangerous position, but it is thought that both can be floated. The fishing smack Isabella is also on the beach.

Before the storm reached its height several steamships that were taking cargo made steam and ran down to the lower bay, where they had plenty of sea room. Every stick of timber in the bay was cast adrift, and is now strewn along the beach for miles.

Railroad communication is cut off. The mail train on the Pensacola and Atlantic Road which left here for Jacksonville yesterday morning at 6:30 could get no further than Bohemia, on the bay shore, and was compelled to return. The 1:35 P. M. train on the Louisville and Nashville also encountered wash-outs and was compelled to return to the city. The only train reaching the city during the day was from the North at 4:35.

All telegraph communication was cut off before 10 o'clock yesterday, wires being down in every direction, and no news of the storm could be sent out last night.

Another Fight for Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Seventy-two Inspectors of Election for the twenty-four polling districts in this city were appointed by Mayor Horatio S. Sanford to-day. The news became known late to-night and there is the biggest kind of an uproar among the political factions opposed to the present administration. When City Clerk Thomas P. Burke fled from the city after counting in ex-Mayor Gleason and counting out his successful opponent, in his haste to put distance between himself and Long Island City he neglected to certify to the election of minor officers, among them being the Inspectors of Election. From present indications the different factions, with their lawyers, will fall over each other to-morrow in their haste to get into court and have Mayor Sanford's action upset if possible.

BOSS M'LAUGHLIN'S SLANDER

THERE ARE NO GLOVE CONTESTS IN THE Y. M. C. A.

MAYOR BOODY ONE OF ITS OFFICERS.

He, with Other Members, Insulted by the False Statement of Brooklyn's Real Ruler.

MALICE AS WELL AS MENDACITY.

The Assertion as True as the One that the Corbett-Mitchell Affair Is Not to be a Prize Fight, for Which the "Boss" Also Stands Sponsor—Opposed, Is the Declaration of Gov. Flower, Who Says, "I Believe that All These Things Are Prize Fights"—And the Reputable Citizens of the City of Churches, Slow to Act, Are Making Up Their Minds that Prize-Fighting Officials Have Laid Plans for a Brutal Exhibition at Coney Island and Are Beginning to Appreciate The Times's Fight to Prevent It—Men Bruised, Battered, and "Knocked Out" at Fights in the "Clubhouse."

Betting has commenced on the Mitchell and Corbett fight. James Dubois of St. Louis last night bet $650 against $1,000, Pat Hennessy taking the Corbett end. It is expected Corbett will be the reigning favorite at $100 to $70. Tom Allen of St. Louis has offered to bet $2,000 on Mitchell against $1,500, and his old backer also wants to place as much money at that price. It is claimed that $2,000 has been sent to St. Louis to accommodate all offers.—Evening News.

A reporter for The New-York Times has been able to establish the position of "Boss" McLaughlin with regard to the impending prize fight between James J. Corbett and Charles Mitchell as clearly as Gov. Flower has assumed a contrary attitude through the medium of another representative of this newspaper.

Encountering the "Boss" among his subalterns on Monday in the County Court House, the reporter called Mr. McLaughlin's attention to the impending international prize fight and waited for his reply. He did not have to wait long. On the spot, with a sneer, the "Boss" responded:

"I don't look upon this matter as a prize fight. It isn't one in my opinion. Why, you can see just such a prize fight every day up at the Young Men's Christian Association."

Mayor David A. Boody is an officer of the Young Men's Christian Association.

There are two things to be noted in this malicious answer of the "Boss."

In the first place, he says as "Boss" of Kings County, that in his opinion this matter is not a prize fight.

Whereas, to the distinct contrary, Roswell F. Flower, speaking deliberately as Governor of the State, says:

"I believe that all these things are prize fights."

From this it is not hard to conclude that the opinion of "Boss" McLaughlin is diametrically opposed to the opinion of Gov. Flower.

The second important fact about the answer of the "Boss" is that it was based on a specifically distinct and willful misstatement. He says, with malice as well as mendacity:

"You can see just such a prize fight every day at the Young Men's Christian Association."

As a matter of absolute truth, no fights, matches, contests, or any bouts whatever, are allowed in the Young Men's Christian Association. Particular pains are taken to prevent all forms of competition—even friendly competition. The curriculum of its arena allows no physical contests between individuals.

The programmes of the Coney Island Athletic Club, on which the "Boss" founds his sweeping and sanguinary theories are rejected with disgust by the Young Men's Christian Association.

The codes of the two places are as different as their initials.

Encouraged by the almost brutal audacity of his patron, Sheriff Courtney was not slow to throw out a minor challenge of his own to the churches and the church-going Christian civilization of Brooklyn. With an effrontery appropriate to an official who not only patronizes what the executive power of the State, among others, stigmatizes as prize fights, but who boasts that he takes his children to them for purposes of education, he said to the reporter for The New-York Times on Monday:

"The idea of the ministers prating against prize fights is absurd. Why, them fellows themselves encourage football games and attend them, too. They are more dangerous than prize fights, as men precipitate upon each other and frequently break each other's limbs and injure themselves so they never recover."

The effect of this international prize fight in benumbing the sagacity and forethought of all involved is not escaped by the cunning John Y. McKane. Himself a Sunday school Superintendent and a rather vociferous advocate of piety on the part of others, this good man remarks:

"You may say for me that I do not care one snap what the preachers say."

It is naturally inferred from this that as soon as the Corbett-Mitchell fight shall have taken place, and he shall have pocketed his rent, the disgust of Mr. McKane with the contemporaneous pulpit will lead him to forsake his Sunday school Superintendency and become a fully-ordained minister of the gospel of peace—as regarded from the point of view of Coney Island.

Perhaps there could be no more striking illustration of the composure and resolution of the "preachers" ridiculed by "Boss" McLaughlin, denounced by Sheriff Courtney, and defied by Sunday School Superintendent John Y. McKane — the preachers to whom District Attorney Ridgway "owes nothing"—than this, the latest letter received by The New-York Times, from one of them:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I predict that proposed prize fight will not take place in New-York State. I am convinced that the sentiment which The New-York Times is creating will be so potent that all law-abiding citizens will arouse and demand that our sworn officers shall preserve the peace or make room for others who will. May God bless your efforts. Your reputation as a ring smasher has long ago been established. May this victory be added to those so gallantly won in the past. Gratefully yours,

JOHN J. ARNAUD.

In the neighborhood of the Brooklyn City Hall and the Kings County Court House nothing was so vigorously discussed

yesterday as "Boss" McLaughlin's deliberate and studied insult to the clergymen and the Young Men's Christian Association. Nothing like the general resentment aroused by his cynical defiance could be recalled short of the popular revolution which made Seth Low Mayor of Brooklyn by a historic majority.

The most apathetic resident of Brooklyn, accustomed to regard politics as something beyond his concern, felt humiliated by the potent sneer of the "Boss." It was felt that the gentler and purer characteristics of Brooklyn life had never received such a savage and contemptuous blow, and men indisposed to feel interested in public affairs swelled the complaint that it was nothing short of an assault on the decent self-respect and the religious prepossessions of every individual resident of the City of Churches.

Nothing, of course, it was felt could be expected of the Sheriff, whose portrait, published more than once in The New York Times, gives a fair idea of the kind of official who prefers to see a case of atrocious assault to interfering to prevent it, and who so far burlesques Longfellow's village blacksmith that instead of sitting with his daughter in church he prefers a seat among his children at a prize fight. But more was expected of the sagacity of the veteran "Boss."

It has, however, for years been a tradition in the political circles of Brooklyn that "Mr. McLaughlin never opens his mouth except to put his foot in it." This impeachment of the sagacity and wisdom of the "Boss" is fortified by the recollection of many examples.

It is recalled by those who conserve lively recollections of the earlier politics of the city, that upon one occasion, stung by an affront to his vanity, with one intemperate speech he aroused a veritable cyclone of indignation and resentment within the lines of his own party—a cyclone from which he retired, as it were, web to the skin and shorn of all his plumage.

The "Boss" opened his mouth on that occasion to once more put his foot in it, at a meeting of the old Democratic General Committee at its headquarters in Court Street. In a violent and vituperative "speech," swelling with passion and utterly beyond all control, he assailed the private life of the late Thomas Kinsella, who had published some strictures on the "Boss" and his methods which that potentate preferred to regard as an expression of mutiny.

McLaughlin's allusions to Kinsella were of a bitter and personal nature, couched in language of rudimentary violence and heedless accusation. So vehement and incautious was the invective of the "Boss"—of whom it was said by his followers at the time that he had never before lost his head to such a degree—that general disgust followed the incredulity with which his references were received.

Mr. Kinsella was not disposed to excuse the insult, and, with characteristic vigor, accepted the challenge so fiercely hurled at him by McLaughlin.

He rejoined with a statement of his purpose to drive McLaughlin out of politics—and did so. The passionate and reckless "Boss" was forced to go into retirement for a time, and Mr. Kinsella's ostracism of him was indorsed and sustained by most of his own followers.

To make the humiliation of McLaughlin all the more pitiable and complete on this occasion, Mr. Kinsella drafted his letter of resignation from political life and sent it to him to be signed by a messenger, who is now one of the ablest defenders of the machine.

The fiery and inconsiderate "Boss" lost his head on another memorable occasion when, moved to a characteristic outbreak of temper, he struck his big fist in the face of the then Mayor of Brooklyn, Frederick A. Schroeder, and threatened him with his vengeance.

Mr. Schroeder's independence was backed by an indignant community, which soon made the "Boss" pay dearly for his indecent and disrespectful menace to constituted authority.

Nor was this all. "Boss" McLaughlin seized another opportunity to defy public feeling and insult private character when he sent an oral message to one of the heroes of Gettysburg that he would give him "just twenty minutes by the watch" to withdraw his name from the Board of Aldermen when it had been presented to that body for consideration as a candidate for an appointive office.

In this instance McLaughlin thrust his own timepiece under the nose of his messenger as he uttered his word of warning.

A reporter for The New-York Times inquired yesterday at the Central Young Men's Christian Association Building if there was any truth in "Boss" McLaughlin's charge that prize fights were of almost daily occurrence there.

"What does this man mean by such a statement as that?" indignantly asked W. H. Coughlin, one of the Secretaries. "Does he intend to convey the impression that ridiculous and brawls are frequent among our members, or does he refer to our gymnasium?

"Mr. McLaughlin cannot possibly mean to insinuate that brawls take place here. It is evident he means that we permit boxing contests to take place in our gymnasium.

"My answer to Mr. McLaughlin's insulting statement is that there is not a single pair of boxing gloves in this building. No boxing contests are ever permitted here, nor has there ever been one since I became connected with the institution. I am not aware that there was ever boxing in our gymnasium. A contest even of this character would not for a moment be thought of or permitted.

"We do not consider boxing to be at all essential to the proper development of the physical system of young men.

"It is plain that Mr. McLaughlin has never been in our gymnasium, and knows absolutely nothing of what he is talking, or he would never have made a statement which is so unjust, so uncalled for, and so utterly without any foundation in fact."

Lying on the Secretary's table was a handbook of the Young Men's Christian Association. It contained a full description of the physical department and set forth the aims of that department. The physical department embraces a gymnasium, a handball court, a running track, baths, and bowling alleys. In the gymnasium there is no provision for boxing contests. The utmost that is ever permitted there is the harmless exercise of punching a bag suspended by a rope from the ceiling. Boxing contests are against the rules of the institution.

The aims of the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium are thus set forth in the little handbook.

To put men in better physical condition to do their work in life.

To develop the entire body without draining it of the energy that is required for business.

To bring power and symmetry to the young man who is heavily hampered in his efforts to succeed in life by a body lacking vigor and endurance.

To add to the lives of as many as possible the happiness that comes with vigorous and buoyant health.

To give young men a morally clean and healthful place of resort during evenings and spare hours.

All this is accomplished without resort to boxing bouts.

Some of the most cultured and best-known citizens of Brooklyn are managers of the institution in which "Boss" McLaughlin says fights such as occur at Coney Island can be seen almost any day. They are men of character who have never been known to countenance a prize fight of any character.

Mayor David A. Boody is a member of the Advisory Board. He has taken an active interest in the organization, and has addressed the young men.

The Presidents of the association is Frederick B. Schenck, the cashier of the Mercantile National Bank of this city. The Vice Presidents are Willis L. Ogden and Prentice B. Pratt, the latter is the Secretary of the Pratt Institute. There are over 2,000 members of the association.

Frederic B. Pratt, the Vice President of the Young Men's Christian Association, was seen at the Pratt Institute in Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. He was discussing Mr. McLaughlin's charge against the Young Men's Christian Association with a member when the reporter called.

"I have read the charge made by Mr. McLaughlin," said Mr. Pratt with some feeling. "It seems hardly possible that a man of that sort would make such an absurd charge against our association.

"I suppose the statement refers to the boxing contests which Mr. McLaughlin supposes take place in our gymnasium. As a matter of fact, how ever, no boxing contests ever take place in our gymnasium or any place else on our premises. Therefore Mr. McLaughlin's charge is entirely untrue. Boxing contests are prohibited by our rules. It has been felt by our managers that even the most careful conducted boxing bouts would soon degenerate into professional pugilism. Boxing contests arouse personal antagonisms and develop the wrong side of human nature.

"I most certainly do not approve of prize fights. They are brutal and degrading exhibitions which should not be allowed to take place.

"Mr. McLaughlin's statement concerning the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association was unjust and uncalled for. It is plain that Mr. McLaughlin is not familiar with our association and was never in our gymnasium.

"The whole sentiment of our association is opposed to the principle of boxing and to its application to our work. I have no doubt that Mr. McLaughlin's statement was meant as an insult to our organization. Our gymnasium is public, and so are our periodical exhibitions, and every citizen may visit us when he chooses and see just what we do."

"Mr. McLaughlin's charge that prize fights or anything like them are permitted to occur in the Young Men's Christian Association is untrue," said Dr. A. C. Howe, the physical director of the association. "Boxing is not allowed in any form. There have never been any contests of this nature in the building. We can obtain the results we are striving for by other exercises, by drill work in classes, and by various means. Boxing would be of no benefit to our members. We seek to produce a spirit of kindly and generous helpfulness among those whom we instruct, rather than a spirit of antagonism. We do not believe in boxing, even as a mere exercise."

The "scientific contests" which have already taken place at the Coney Island Athletic Club have been characterized in the main by brutal fierceness, the shedding of blood, and "knockout" blows whereby men were either knocked senseless or severely injured. The truthfulness of the following concise record of the knockout and draw fights which have taken place there, as given by a sporting man, will readily be recognized by the employes of the District Attorney's office who witnessed the fights.

Kelly knocked out by Plimmer in eleven rounds and badly punished.

Lannon and Godfrey fought a sanguinary battle. Lannon's second threw up the sponges.

McCarthy and Burns fought fiercely until the former was injured so that he could not continue the fight.

Dixon and Johnson fought like tigers until Dixon felled Johnson, who struck on the back of his head and was injured so badly that he had to be carried from the ring.

Siddons fought Pierce forty-one rounds, having the best of the fight and punishing Pierce severely. The fight was stopped to save bets made.

Griffin made a chopping block of Lynch, and, in the language of the ring, "cut him to pieces," and finally knocked him senseless in the seventh round. The ring looked like a slaughter house, both men being covered with Lynch's blood.

Godfrey was knocked out by Choynski in the fourteenth round after a most desperate battle.

Goddard knocked out Maher in three rounds. This fight was marked by gore from start to finish, both men being inflamed with passion and viciously trying to disable each other.

Murphy was knocked out by Griffin in the seventh round.

O'Donnell knocked out Cattanach in five rounds. Cattanach's nose was split and his wounds were stitched.

Ryan and Smith fought the fiercest six rounds ever witnessed at Coney Island. This fight was a draw. Both men were covered with blood from head to foot and wanted to continue the fight. They were stopped so as to save bets made.

Dixon knocked Pierce out in three rounds. Pierce was cut and badly punished.

Plimmer knocked out McGrath. The latter was severely punished, and blood flowed freely.

Costello and Greggains fought an eighty-round draw. This was plainly a hippodrome, as neither was in any way injured.

The Dixon-Smith fight was too recent to need description.

The list of those preachers who, according to Sheriff Courtney, are "prating" in the columns of The New-York Times against the impending international prize fight is already quite a long one. It is true that Mayor Boody, himself an officer of the Young Men's Christian Association, who suffers indirectly by the insinuation of the "Boss" that he enjoys prize fights, said of them to a reporter on Monday:

"I really never heard of these eminent ministers of the Gospel."

None the less they constitute a list as remarkable for their fame as for their numbers. Here they are:

The Rev. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church.
The Rev. Reese F. Alsop of St. Ann's Episcopal Church.
The Rev. C. C. Hall of the First Presbyterian Church.
The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage of the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church.
The Rev. George Van Alstyne of the Sands Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. A. F. Behrends of the Central Congregational Church.
The Rev. S. A. Elliot of the First Unitarian Church.
The Rev. R. B. Meredith of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.
The Rev. James H. Darlington of Christ Church, Protestant Episcopal.
The Rev. J. Wesley Johnston, St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. J. F. Carson, Central Presbyterian Church.
The Rev. Edward Stevens Wright.
The Rev. James G. Ditmars of Hope Baptist Church.
The Rev. C. F. Newton of the Rochester Avenue Congregational Church.
The Rev. James S. Chadwick of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. W. W. Bowdish of Embury Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. Charles W. Parsons of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. E. Horner Wellman of the Church of the Atonement.
The Rev. John Rippere of the De Kalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. J. R. Taber of the Church of Good Tidings.
The Rev. C. Elwood Nash of the Church of Our Father.
The Rev. Horace W. Byrnes of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. Robert J. Kent of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church.
The Rev. C. F. Bartholomew of the Fleet Street Methodist Episcopal Church.
The Rev. D. J. Patterson of the Second United Presbyterian Church.
The Rev. Jeremiah Brosnan of St. James's (old) Roman Catholic Cathedral.
The Rev. W. F. Selleck of Coney Island.
The Brooklyn and Long Island Preachers' Meeting.
The Congregational Clerical Union of New-York.
The Brooklyn Presbytery.
The Brooklyn Sunday School Union.

MISS M'GALLARD WAITED IN VAIN.

Mr. Cross Failed to Appear at the Time Appointed for the Wedding.

PELHAMVILLE, Oct. 3.—Miss Kate McGallard, the nineteen-year-old daughter of George McGallard, was engaged six months ago to McDonald Cross, a master machinist in the lumber yard of Wilson & Adams, Mount Vernon. The wedding was announced for some weeks ago, but was postponed, because of the illness of the bride, until yesterday. All arrangements for the ceremony at the church were made, but the groom failed to appear.

Mr. Cross called upon Miss McGallard Saturday, and since then he has not been seen by any of the bride's family. During the last visit he requested the return of the engagement ring, upon the ground that he wished to have an inscription placed upon it. The wedding was to have taken place in the Church of the Redeemer yesterday.

The pastor, Dr. Bolton, and the bride waited an hour in the vestibule of the church for the groom, and then it was announced that the marriage would be indefinitely postponed.

George McGallard, who makes his home in this place, is a mason and builder in New-York. He lives in good style, and his daughter has had many suitors.

THE MILITIA ORDERED OUT.

To Protect the Property of the Louisville and Nashville Road.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 3.—To-night Gov. Jones was called upon by the Sheriff of Morgan County to dispatch troops there to protect the property of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad from destruction to-morrow.

The telegram stated that the strikers there have grown destitute and desperate, and, as a last resort, would burn down the Louisville and Nashville big shops to-morrow, in order to get satisfaction from the road which has been fighting them for a month. The lives of the "scabs" there are in peril at the time.

The Governor has ordered the Birmingham militia to take the midnight train, and they will arrive there before daybreak to-morrow morning.

Quick Work with a Pickpocket.

W. H. Newell, a railroad man of Norfolk, Va., can carry back to his home a good account of the swiftness and sureness of justice in this city. He was standing at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street Monday evening admiring the procession of visiting firemen from California when John O'Brien of 121 Charlton Street grabbed his watch and made off at a lively rate. Two detectives saw the theft and arrested O'Brien after a fight. O'Brien was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, and soon after, at 10:15 o'clock, the papers in the case were sent to the Court of General Sessions. At 10:45 the Grand Jury had indicted O'Brien and he was at once arraigned. He pleaded guilty to attempted grand larceny and was remanded for sentence until this morning.

Mr. Newell was ready to start for his home in the South last night.

Paying October Dividends.

The banks and Sub-Treasury were busy yesterday making disbursements for dividends and interest for the quarter ending Oct. 1. They will aggregate easily $10,000,000, nearly one-half of which will be paid out at the Sub-Treasury here in interest on Government bonds. The Sub-Treasury paid the banks yesterday in gold coin $2,147,000 in the settlement of balances, and Clearing House loan certificates to the amount of $1,020,000 were retired, leaving $23,080,000 outstanding.

Improving commercial conditions were reflected yesterday in the purchase at the Produce Exchange, for export, of 104,000 bushels of wheat, 56,000 bushels of corn, and 20,000 bushels of oats. All markets for staples were as steady as could be expected, with light trading, except cotton, which advanced 15 points on lower crop estimates.

Attachments on James R. Keene's Horses

Attachments were issued yesterday upon the horses of James R. Keene, father of Foxhall Keene, at the Morris Park race track. In the string of horses are Domino, Hyderabad, Hornpipe, and St. Leonard. Judgment was obtained against Mr. Keene a year ago by tradesmen of Westchester, the attachments being based upon a bill of $50 for groceries and sundries supplied to stablemen. The attachments, eleven in all, were issued by Justice Skenyon of Westchester. None of the horses ran yesterday. Foxhall Keene said last night that the suits would be settled at once.

Young Men's Institute Opened.

The exercises opening the evening educational classes of the Young Men's Institute of the Young Men's Christian Association were held last evening in Institute Hall, 222 Bowery. George Schulz gave a number of recitations, there were solos by John J. Page, and among those who made addresses were J. Aspinwall Hodge and the teachers of the various classes. Instruction is afforded in steam engineering, electricity, carriage draughting, arithmetic, bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting, singing, and a number of other subjects by the school.

Cardinal Gibbons and Mgr. Satolli.

Cardinal Gibbons has signified his intention to attend the consecration of St. Agnes's Church in Brooklyn Sunday. Mgr. Satolli will also be present. The ceremonies promise to be the most imposing ever witnessed in that city.

HEALTHY EXERCISE—fresh air and proper food, help to keep a woman in good condition. It's insufficient for some, weakened or borne down as they are by the ailments and irregularities peculiar to their sex.

They're easily helped, though; there's a *remedy* in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—that will build up and cure every enfeebled woman. It's the prescription of a physician; has been tested in thousands of cases, and never found wanting.

The only *risk* that's taken is that of the manufacturers who promise to refund the money if no benefit is experienced.

This "Prescription" reaches the origin of the trouble. Dizziness, fainting spells, and nervous disorders, such as sleeplessness, chorea or St. Vitus's dance, depend upon the irregularities and displacements of the special structures—the "Favorite Prescription" cures by regulating and correcting these functions and organic changes.

Dr. Sage's Remedy positively *cures* Catarrh.

Some Rare Bargains
in our new catalogue of job and second-hand
GUNS and Bicycles.
Have you seen it? Mailed on application.
The DALY EJECTOR—the Gun of Guns.
MARLIN RIFLES—Model '93 is far ahead of all competition.
First-class Sporting Goods of every sort.
Schoverling, Daly & Cales,
302 Broadway, near Duane St.

ROBERTS LEADS IVES.

The English Champion Uses the "Jenny" Shot to Good Advantage.

Scarcely 300 persons witnessed the billiard contest in the Lenox Lyceum yesterday afternoon and last night, in spite of the fact that the match was of an international character, bringing together young Ives, the conqueror of Slosson and Schaefer, and the champion of America, and John Roberts, the English champion. It was a direct contrast to the games played in Tammany Hall, Cooper Institute, and other places in this city years ago, when standing room only could be obtained.

Vignaux, Rudolphe, Garnier, Dion, Sexton, Slosson, Schaefer, and other experts always liked to play in New-York, because they were sure of a big attendance. In this match, however, for some reason the sporting public has not taken kindly to the game, and the men are compelled practically to play to empty benches. On Monday little or no enthusiasm was manifested, but several times last evening the spectators were enthused by clever work on the part of the Englishman.

One of his strong plays in particular seemed to please the onlookers. It called the "Jenny" shot. The red ball was in the centre of the table and the cue ball was in hand. Roberts, by hitting the cue ball very low, drew it into the side pocket, sending the object ball to the lower rail and back again almost to the same spot, whereupon he took the white ball out of the pocket to make the play again. On one occasion last night this play twice, while difficult all-round-the-table carrom, or a hard masse, only counts 2. No, indeed, this game will never interest our people as the cushion-carrom or balk-line game.

"Don't you think, Mr. Sexton," asked a young man with pegged-toed shoes, turned-up trousers, a bright-red tie, a monocle, a huge cane which he held upside down, and a double-peaked cap, "that the American public will soon learn to appreciate the fine points of our game?"

"Not on your life," was Sexton's laconic rejoinder.

"You can't explain why," said the Englishman.

"Yes, I can," answered the ex-champion. "There's nothing in it, and we're not going to get stuck on a game we gave up twenty years ago. Our own game is good enough."

The afternoon game was marked by some remarkably pretty plays on the part of Ives. When they left off on Monday last the score stood 1,001 to 459 in favor of the English expert. This lead of 459 the young Napoleon cut down to 283 by making runs of 329, 344, and 236. All three were made by the most skillful kind of nursing. His rail play, too, was something marvelous, evoking frequent outbursts of applause. Roberts, on the other hand, was a trifle off in his work, missing chances to score on what appeared to be easy shots.

In the fourth inning the young Chicago player rolled up 244 points by a series of fine open table shots and good rail play. Two innings later he got the balls together on the lower rail by a clever round-the-table shot, and began ticking the ivories with gentle touch. For a little while Roberts looked on apparently unconcerned, looking every second for a break, but the little Western chap worked the balls to and fro with rare skill and drawing them together in a most charming manner. In a little while the Englishman appeared to grow nervous. His face reddened, he twisted his short, stubby beard, and followed Ives around the table, giving every evidence of being fearful of a long run. Finally the American champion missed, after adding 286 buttons to his string. As he sat down he was within 23 points of his opponent, the score standing: Roberts, 1,071; Ives, 1,049.

After this, Ives appeared to be unable to get the balls together. He made short runs and various misses, while Roberts steadily increased his lead with runs of 93, 35, 46, 48, 42, 71, 68, and 79. Toward the latter part of the contest, Ives once more got the small ivories in position, and away he started, scoring point after point with rare case and freedom of stroke. "One hundred," cried the marker, and a cheer went up. "Two hundred," the spectators clapped their hands with delight. "Three hundred," and they fairly howled with glee. Finally the young "Napoleon" of the billiard world made a bad miss, after scoring 329 points. Roberts ran out the game in the thirty-sixth inning by making 116 points. The score was:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Roberts, 21, 0, 2, 11, 20, 16, 93, 85, 0, 3, 3, 3, 0, 6, 46, 0, 48, 15, 8, 3, 42, 0, 7, 6, 71, 68, 2, 0, 6, 15, 79, 0, 0, 12, 0, 116. Total, 801. Average, 22 9-36. Highest run, 132. Grand total, 1,802.

Ives, 4, 0, 12, 11, 244, 0, 236, 4, 1, 0, 7, 0, 8, 4, 14, 13, 0, 16, 11, 7, 31, 5, 19, 0, 0, 0, 329, 0, 5, 2, 8, 4, 0, 0, 1. Total, 1,049. Average, 28 17-36. Highest run, 329. Grand total, 1,539. Time of game, 3 hours 17 minutes.

Both men played poorly in the evening game, the winner averaging only 23 points. Roberts gave several pretty exhibitions of making draws from the red ball into the side and corner pockets. Once or twice he got the balls on the rail and proved that he knows a thing or two about nursing, when it is necessary, but whenever he found an opportunity to pocket a ball he always availed himself of it. This caused no small amount of amusement, and the spectators would occasionally say:

"Here goes for another scratch."

Roberts smiled good-naturedly at the criticism, but never failed to make the so-called "scratches" count. Ives several times looked as though he was going to make big runs, but the side pockets annoyed him, and several times big runs were sacrificed by getting the balls "frozen." In his last inning Ives made some pretty strokes, rolling up 116 points. The score at the end of last night's play was as follows:

EVENING GAME.

Roberts, 54, 2, 45, 16, 3, 0, 70, 10, 0, 87, 2, 8, 19, 0, 43, 6, 0, 2, 79, 0, 0, 11, 2, 2, 6, 36, 128, 11, 29, 41, 91, 0, 42, 0, 43, 13, 4, 8, 5, 4, 76, 32, 28. Total, 1,002. Average, 23 13-43. Highest run, 128. Grand total, 2,804.

Ives, 35, 24, 42, 0, 0, 2, 49, 22, 8, 17, 8, 2, 7, 3, 3, 2, 11, 29, 6, 4, 9, 1, 0, 42, 88, 11, 16, 11, 0, 0, 4, 85, 2, 4, 13, 0, 5, 0, 64, 1, 4, 116. Total, 703. Average, 18 31-42. Highest run, 116. Grand total, 1,242.

Among the spectators last night was Alfredo De Oro, the Cuban pool player, who wants to arrange a pool match with Roberts. He says that he will play the Englishman on any fair terms. They will meeet this forenoon and try and arrange a match.

Roberts said last night that the small attendance did not annoy him. In France, Australia, India, and other countries, he said, the attendance was small at the opening game but increased to immense proportions before the match ended. He looks for big houses the latter part of the week. Play will be resumed at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Burglar on a Bicycle.

The Brooklyn police are looking for a thief on a bicycle. A bicycle was stolen Monday from Miss Laura Rooney, on Berriman Street, by a man who was afterward seen to stop in front of Charles Maguire's residence, on Sheffield Street, near Sutter Avenue. Mr. Maguire and his family were absent. When they returned home they found a burglar had entered the house by way of the cellar and stolen diamonds and other jewelry to the value of $700. The bicyclist is believed to have been the burglar.

Spare Pearline
Spoil the Wash

NO CROWD YET AT SARATOGA

EARLY COMERS TO THE CONVENTION NOT A LARGE BODY.

Mayor Gilroy and Friends Go to a Theatre Because They Could Find Nobody with Whom to Talk Politics—The Mayor's View of Col. McClellan's Candidacy for Secretary of State—Gossip as to What Will Be Done with the Contesting Delegations.

SARATOGA, Oct. 3.—Saratoga is almost deserted to-night. All the big hotels are closed, and of the big politicians of the State only Mayor Gilroy, Corporation Counsel Clark, and County Clerk Purroy are here. Mr. Purroy is quartered at the Warden; the Mayor and Corporation Counsel are at the Adelphi, which will be the general headquarters of the Democracy. The State Committee will meet there to-morrow evening.

In order to kill time to-night the Mayor and Corporation Counsel visited the theatre to see the play called "New-York Day by Day" in the hope that some valuable suggestions would be dropped touching reforms in Municipal Government.

"But," said the Mayor, "when I saw two men boldly murdered on the Battery in broad daylight and a blind girl thrust down a coal hole on Broadway, I concluded to retire."

So far as politics was concerned, the Mayor had little to say. He thought the chances favored the nomination of Col. George B. McClellan for Secretary of State, but he was unwilling to hazard a guess.

"Personally," he said, "I should dislike very much to see Col. McClellan embark in State politics, because he has been a most proficient and valuable officer for New-York City."

The Mayor spoke in the most eulogistic manner of the young President of the Board of Aldermen, and declared that in his hands the Government of the city was always safe whenever the Mayor left town.

The question of the hour, however, is, How is Saratoga to take care of the thousands of patriots who will pour into town between to-night and Thursday morning. Not one of the big hotels is open. The only hostelries of consequence which can take care of guests are the Adelphi, American, and Worden. Even the boarding houses, on which so many of the delegates relied for assistance, are crowded with regular patrons. Thousand persons dropped into the town will swamp it. Patriots who come here to-morrow in the expectation of getting accommodations will find themselves houseless and homeless, with the prospect of passing a cheerless night on the streets, which are anything but hospitable or comfortable at this time of the year.

The hall in which the convention will be held is the finest of its kind in the country and it will be used for the first time on Thursday. Its seating capacity is over 5,000, and accommodations can be given to nearly 5,000 more. It is in the heart of the village, close by the Windsor, and opposite the old Clarendon Hotels. Its cost was $100,000. Every Saratogian is immensely proud of it, and regrets that the convention could not have tested it sooner, before the large hotels closed and the crowds left.

All the Democratic chieftains will be accommodated at the Adelphi, Senator Murphy, Richard Croker, Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, and Mayor Gilroy having engaged rooms there. Col. McClellan has obtained quarters at the Healey Cottage, on Woodlawn Avenue.

The convention will be called to order at 11 o'clock Thursday. The dozen contests already scheduled will prolong its deliberations over to Friday.

From all accounts, the anti-machine men propose to bring here the most eloquent counsel in order to make the strongest kind of a showing before the Committee on Credentials in all matters where there is any contest, for they well understand that at the meeting of the State Committee to-morrow night the friends of the machine will be placed upon the roll for the temporary organization of the convention.

It is too early to predict whether the convention will be turbulent or quiet, because the anti-machine people have formed no organization and have no leader.

Thus far the opponents of the machine have been working without any settled policy, but should the convention resort to radical measures and forcibly reject legally elected delegates simply because they are hostile to the organization, the proceedings will become intensely interesting.

Much will depend upon the position of Tammany Hall. It is admitted that Mr. Croker and his friends will hold the keystone of the convention in their hands, and it is said that the New-York leaders are opposed, of course, advocated by Senator Hill, to throw out of the convention all the anti-machine delegates.

ADMINISTRATION AND SENATE.

A Difficult Problem for the Democratic Convention to Solve.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The friends of the Administration here are expecting that the convention that is to meet in Saratoga on Thursday will include among its resolutions one approving the Administration of Mr. Cleveland. The assumption is that this will be accorded cheerfully, and that it will mean the indorsement of all the acts of the Administration, and generally all the policies that have been indicated by Executive acts. It will be becoming to the Empire State Democracy to do that, and there can be no doubt that the people upon whom the Democratic leaders depend for success at the polls will sustain an approval of the Administration of the most cordial character.

Bearing in mind the assumed leanings of the majority of the delegates, it is also somewhat expected that there will be a resolution extending expressions of approval to the Senators and Representatives of the Democratic Party. Democrats who have been thinking the matter over wonder whether the production of this resolution is not likely to make some of the Democrats consider it with tongue in cheek and with other manifestations of difficulty in making the indorsement of the Administration consist with the approval of the Senators. For, however reasonably the convention may approve the President, it will look a little queer to do that and also to indorse the Senators who are giving the Administration support with reservations.

If Mr. Hill is commended for his course in Congress, it may be wondered whether it is extended to him for his silver speeches or for his votes for repeal. Then it will be confusing to determine what share of the approval of the convention is intended to extend to Mr. Hill for his assistance to Peffer. Peffer was not indorsing the Administration when he was imposing his inquisitorial resolution upon the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Treasury is a part of the Administration that will be included in the resolution of approval, if one be adopted. The only straightforward and intelligible way in which the convention can encourage Hill will be to make the indorsement of the Administration subject to the qualifications set forth in the resolution to Hill, or else qualify the indorsement of Hill by the superlative character of the indorsement of the Administration.

But if the Administration is to be approved, and the Senators accorded the same compliment in the next breath, the friends of the Senators ought to be able to produce a bill of particulars that will not make these indorsements seem absurd. To approve what the President has done, when the Senators have refused to complete his work by withholding their "consent" to it, will subject them to criticism that is obviously deserved. For instance, the Administration has decided that certain appointments are necessary to be made, and they are sent to the Senate. In that body it rests with the New-York Senators to secure approval of those nominations, and that would be given upon their request.

The President has made many New-York appointments, and some of them have been approved. Others have been "hung up," and there is not another Senator in any other State who could properly venture to interfere with the advancement of the cases. During the last month or six weeks the President has sent to the Senate a large number of appointments, and some of them have been confirmed. Others have been neglected, and it seems uncertain when the New-York Senators will condescend to dispose of them.

One of the most important acts of the Administration, the appointment of Mr. William B. Hornblower to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was made known a fortnight ago. The Justice ought to be ready to take his seat with the other Justices when the court meets next Monday. There has been no complaint uttered that has been repeated as indicating that the Judiciary Committee has entertained any objection to Mr. Hornblower. Having failed to indorse the Administration in this act, will the Senators consider it proper or fitting that they should be indorsed in a platform which also indorses the Administration? To any candid man it will seem ridiculous that the convention should approve the Administration and the Senators in the same breath, when the Senators have evidently not indorsed the Administration. As a proof of that assertion, look at the following list of appointments made by President Cleveland, but not yet acted upon:

HENRY C. C. ASTWOOD, Consul of United States, Calais, France, Sept. 8.
WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER, Associate Justice Supreme Court of United States, Sept. 19.
D. LYNCH PRINGLE, Secretary of Legation to Guatemala, Sept. 21.
JOHN B RILEY, Consul General of United States, Ottawa, Aug. 16.
JAMES T. KILBRETH, Collector, New-York, Aug. 22.
WALTER H. BUNN, Appraiser, New-York, Aug. 22.
GEORGE S. WILD, Collector, Champlain, Aug. 22.
JAMES A. M'KENNEY, Postmaster, Long Island City, Sept. 4.
HENRY O. FAIRCHILD, Postmaster, Hammondsport, Sept. 4.
JAMES L. DUNNING, Postmaster, Cape Vincent, Sept. 4.
LEWIS W. TERWILLIGER, Postmaster, Hancock, Sept. 4.
CHARLES L. ELWOOD, Postmaster, Middletown, Sept. 4.
EDWARD C. REYNOLDS, Postmaster, Haverstraw, Sept. 4.
D. C. BISHOP, Postmaster, Pulaski, Sept. 5.
DANIEL BUDD, Postmaster, Rye, Sept. 5.
HUDSON ANSLEY, Postmaster, Salamanca, Sept. 5.
GEORGE F. KETCHUM, Postmaster, Warwick, Sept. 5.
EDMUND H. NORTHRUP, Postmaster, Cuse, Sept. 5.
EDMUND M. WILBUR, Postmaster, Saugerties, Sept. 5.
JONAS SEARS, Postmaster, Owego, Sept. 5
JOHN J. KENNEDY, Appraiser, Buffalo, Sept. 30.
WILLIAM M'KINNEY, Assistant Appraiser, New-York, Sept. 30.
J. ROCKWELL FAY, Assistant Appraiser, New-York, Sept. 30.
JOHN C. SCHOONHOF, Assistant Appraiser, New-York, Sept. 30.
VALENTINE FLECKENSTEIN, Collector Internal Revenue, Twenty-eighth District, Sept. 30.
PETER C. DOYLE, Collector Customs, Buffalo, Sept. 30.

Some of those appointees are holding the offices to which they were appointed, but they will not feel comfortable until they are informed that the Senate has approved the nominations. The list of appointments made but not yet acted upon for not long, but it is interesting, and the presence of some of the men in the list suggests the possibility that personal opposition may find dark ways of settling political scores. It is always customary to treat candidates for the Supreme Court with prompt courtesy, and when a convention is about to approve its Senators it ought to be afforded the opportunity to do so by first regarding a course of conduct on their part that will enable them to accept approval as if it was due.

GONE WITH HIS REPUTATION.

Hurt Runs Away Without Pressing His Suit for Criminal Libel.

W. W. Hurt, who was exposed by Editor John A. Cockerill as a card swindler and who caused Col. Cockerill's arrest for criminal libel, has fled from the city. He should have appeared in the Tombs Police Court at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but when the Clerk called his name his lawyer, Theodore B. Steele, said that Hurt had run away.

"I have been absolutely deceived in him," continued Lawyer Steele. "When he first came to this city he was introduced to me by reputable men and he presented letters from people of standing. When this matter came out he came to me as a client. He said solemnly that the charges were untrue and that he could prove that he had been libeled. Then I advised him to apply for warrants.

"Hurt came to my office yesterday afternoon and made an appointment for 5 o'clock at a hotel. When I reached there, one of the hotel men told me Hurt had gone away. He had said to the hotel people that he had received a telegram that his father was dying in California. I made an investigation and found that he had packed his things and taken a boat to New-Orleans. This is a very humiliating experience to me, but I want to assure the court and defendants that I acted in good faith."

Lawyer Price, counsel for Col. Cockerill, moved that the defendants be honorably discharged. This was done by Justice Martin.

An attempt will be made to capture Hurt and bring him back to this city, to be tried for perjury. Lawyer Steele wanted to be the complainant, but it was decided that Col. Cockerill and the others should make the charge. Justice Martin promised to do all that he could to aid in the capture and punishment of the fugitive.

Democratic Nominations in New-Jersey.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Oct. 3.—The Cumberland County Democrats, yesterday, nominated Charles H. Pierson for Sheriff, William Edward Cox for Surrogate, Francis A. Campbell for Coroner, and William G. Hislop for Assemblyman in the First District. There were no nominations in the Second District.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Hinrich's grand opera company will open its season at the Garden Theatre Monday night with a double bill, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci," by Leoncavalla, which will involve the services of all the principal members of the company. T. Henry French's management of this theatre will end with the opera season, and at its close A. M. Palmer will assume control of the house, probably opening it with his stock company, which has been crowded out of Palmer's by "1492."

—The Australian Cricket Club, now on a visit to this city, will be the guests of Manager Rosenquest and Hallen and Hart at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-night.

—Jennie Kimball, the adopted mother of Corinne, was married in Milwaukee Sunday to Arling Schaeffer, a musician, who had acted as musical teacher to the actress.

—The Crystal Maze, at Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, is one of the popular resorts. The new arrangement of mirrors is wonderfully ingenious, and the person who can tread his way unaided through this distracting maze has yet to be found.

—Augustin Daly produced Tennyson's "The Foresters" at his theatre in Leicester Square, London, last evening. Ada Rehan and Arthur Bourchier appeared in the principal parts.

For Dyspepsia and Nervousness
USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Dr. J. C. STROUD, Moorestown, N. J., says: "I have used it for a number of years in my practice, and find it very useful in dyspepsia and nervousness."

"HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are *absolutely* false, and the intention with which they are made is obvious.

Before any Hunyadi Water was practically known in the United States, The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janos Water having become very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become a generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters,

REPLATING THE VALKYRIE

HER COPPER SHEATHING WAS WRINKLED DURING HER VOYAGE.

She Will Be in Fine Shape When She Goes Into the Water at Noon To-day—The Vigilant and Valkyrie to be Measured Side by Side in the Erie Basin—A Landlubber's Explanation of the Use of Certain Spars—George Watson and His Centreboard.

Yesterday was landlubbers' day in the Erie Basin. They swarmed around the dry dock in which the Valkyrie was being prepared for to-morrow's race and criticised the boat freely from stem to stern and from truck to keelson. Some thought her too thin and some too deep. Others said she was sure to be beaten because she had no centreboard, while others sagely remarked that they believed that she had a board, but that Designer Watson and Capt. Cranfield had covered it up while the yacht was in the basin.

The remarks made about her spars were very funny. On the deck of the Valkyrie the club and yard of her big club topsail were lying. They are huge big spars, and yesterday morning were nicely varnished. Two visitors to the basin gazed at these for some time. At last one quietly asked, "What are those sticks on the deck for?"

The man to whom he addressed the question was dressed in a yachting suit. He wore a compass on his watch chain, and a scarf pin made up to resemble a block and tackle. He gazed at the spars quietly for a few minutes, vigorously puffing on a bulldog pipe.

"Those," he replied after a pause of a few minutes, "are something new in this country, and it has been expected that they would be seen here before long. The sticks are yards, and are used to rig a square sail on the boat when running before the wind. This sail is hoisted on the mast forward of the mainsail and spinnaker, and catches the wind that is spilled from these two sails. The Valkyrie is very fast when running free, and it is due to this new sail."

His friend listened with wonder at this brilliant statement. Several who were near and heard the remarkable explanation were highly amused.

If there were land lubbers around the basin there were lots of old shell barks there, too, and they spoke in very high terms of the Valkyrie, and thought her a pretty dangerous kind of a craft.

In the basin itself a lively scene was going on all day long. After the bottom of the yacht had been cleaned it was found that several had the copper plates had become badly wrinkled, and would have to be replaced. Three sheets of copper one thirty-second of inch thick were taken out of the hold, and the work of putting them on in place of the damaged ones began. The plates damaged most are under the stern and about half way between the water line and the keel on the sides of the yacht. These were stripped off and the seams under them smoothed, and then the new plates were put on. Altogether 140 new plates were put on. Mr. Watson said he would have liked to put on several more, but had been unable to get the copper nails he wanted, although he had sent all over New-York and Brooklyn for them.

A gang of fifty ship carpenters were put to work on the yacht yesterday morning. About half of this gang was equipped with blocks of wood and big hammers. The blocks of wood were placed against the copper plates, and then the men hammered. They hammered until the plates were as smooth as glass, and then they drove all the nails in until they could not offer the least resistance to the water. After these men had smoothed off several plates others started to work with sand and oxalic acid washing the copper off. The men with the wood and hammers then went over the plates again, and by sunset the work had been completed.

While this gang was at work on the hull the crew was working at the rigging and spars. The shrouds were tightened, the running gear carefully examined, and every block looked at to see that it was all right. Then the spars were varnished and the decks and topsides washed down. When this was done another gang started in to paint the topsides, and some carpenters repaired the rail which was broken during the voyage across the Atlantic.

Twenty-four gun metal cleats were prepared to fasten the rail on with. They were taken to the machine shop and six holes drilled in each. These cleats will not be put on until after the races.

Lord Dunraven, the Marquis of Ormonde, and several of his friends in the Earl visited the basin at noon and carefully inspected the yacht. Lord Dunraven said he was well satisfied with the appearance of the boat. He then returned to the city and left Designer Watson to see that all went well.

Mr. Watson received several visitors, men who went down to have a look at the Valkyrie, and said the yacht was in very good shape.

"We haven't seen the centreboard yet, Watson," said one yachtsman.

"Well, we're hiding that," replied Mr. Watson. "We have a patent arrangement and hoist it through the mast, and when it is being lifted it looks as though the men are hauling on the halyards." He smiled as he made fun of the centreboard.

It was learned yesterday on good authority that the Valkyrie's beam is 22 feet 6 inches, and not 20 feet, and her draught 17 feet, and not 16 feet, as has been stated.

The Valkyrie will be launched at noon to-day, and as soon as she is out of the basin she will be officially measured by Mr. Hyslop. The Vigilant will be alongside the Valkyrie, and will be measured at the same time. Then both yachts will be ready for the big race to-morrow.

The Vigilant had another spin on the Sound yesterday, and her hollow mast was tried. It has not yet been decided which one she will use in the race to-morrow. Early this morning she will be towed to the Erie Basin to be measured, and then she will go to Bay Ridge, where she will anchor for the night.

TO KEEP A CLEAR COURSE.

Police Arrangements to Prevent Accidents and Control Excursion Boats.

Superintendent Byrnes yesterday perfected the police arrangements for the international yacht races. In view of the large number of steam yachts and the flotilla of excursion boats that will be out, all crowded with people anxious to get the best view possible of the races, the presence of an adequate force of police to keep the boats from interfering with the racing yachts and to afford prompt assistance in case of accidents from collision or otherwise was deemed necessary.

The Police Commissioners, at a recent meeting, empowered the Superintendent to hire a sea-going boat for police purposes, and the steamboat Aurora has been chartered for the races. Fifty policemen having some knowledge of handling boats have been selected and specially detailed as the crew of the boat. Out of this force six crews have been selected, one for each of the four lifeboats and the two large lifesaving rafts which the boat will carry. Besides these crews, policemen will be stationed at the gangways of the Aurora, where a large supply of life preservers and lifelines will be placed ready for immediate use. Five police surgeons have been ordered to report on board the boat on each race day, fully equipped with the necessary appliances for the care and treatment of persons who may fall overboard or may be injured in any accident that may occur.

Superintendent Byrnes will command the boat in person, and Inspector Williams, an experienced yachtsman, will have charge of the life boats and rafts and the crews detailed to man them.

Ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, who has charge of the arrangements for the races, has been in consultation with Superintendent Byrnes and was assured that the police would do all in their power to secure fair play and a clear field for the contesting yachts. Several patrol boats will be in the service of the New-York Yacht Club on each day of the races, stationed north of the lightship, to warn away intruding craft and to keep the course of the yachts clear for the contestants. These boats will carry a distinguishing white flag, and a code of signals has been adopted to facilitate communication between these patrol boats and the steamboat carrying the police. An officer who has familiarized himself with this special code of signals will be stationed in the bow of the police boat with a powerful marine glass, on the lookout for signals from the patrol boats or the flagship May, which will carry the Regatta Committee. It was the special request of Commodore Kane that every effort be made by the police to insure a clear course for the contestants during the races and on their return.

The Aurora will leave Pier 8 North River at 8:30 A. M. on Thursday and each subsequent race day.

The Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club have issued the following circular to Captains of vessels attending the international race:

It is of the utmost importance that the contesting yachts should be given a fair race, over unimpeded courses, and to accomplish this result the attention of Captains is called to the following points:

It is absolutely essential that the yachts should have a full and free opportunity for maneuvring at the start, and of getting away and returning without being hindered, and the committee therefore earnestly requests that a space of a good mile around and behind the starting line should be left clear.

At the turning points vessels are requested to keep beyond the marking tugs, in order that the yachts can make out the floats, and have a fair chance for turning them.

It is not anticipated that any vessels will bother the yachts to windward, but it must be borne in mind they should not approach them too close to leeward, since there would be danger of giving the yachts their wash and of banking up the wind against them.

Firing of guns and unnecessary blast of whistles before the start should be avoided, as they would interfere with signals from the flagship.

Patrol boats, carrying a white flag, will, by short and sharp blasts of the whistle, call off interfering vessels, and it is trusted that in each case directions will be promptly followed.

It is only through the observance of these directions that a successful race can be assured.

Will Not Be Crowded.

Excitement about the cup races is almost at fever heat among the many thousan s of people who desire to go out to sea to see the contest. Many of the steamers are booking places very rapidly, and the question of limit of the number of passengers is important. The Philadelphia and Cape May steamboat Republic, which will leave promptly from the Stonington Line pier, New No. 36 North River, one block above Canal Street, to-morrow morning, has established a limit which will not be exceeded. The boat will be at her berth any time after 2 o'clock this afternoon for inspection, and, unless all signs fail, she will be a favorite from her performances on the first day of the races and during the time she is here.

For the Yacht Races To-morrow.

One way to witness the yacht race to-morrow is to take the steamer Mount Hope from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray Street, (Fall River Line wharf,) at 9:30 A. M. The Mount Hope is a fast and first-class seagoing excursion boat. She is steam heated, has three spacious decks, the upper an open promenade, and is peculiarly adapted to this service.

LASKER'S CLEAN RECORD.

The German Expert Has Not Been Beaten in the International Tourney.

The third round of the international chess tournament was successfully brought to a conclusion at the Manhattan Chess Club last evening. The games resulted as follows:

Schmidt was badly beaten by Lee, who conducted a Zukertort opening very finely, winning after forty moves. Lasker again excelled, this time against Delmar, who played a French Defence and lost after thirty-one moves, the German player giving up a piece for four pawns at one stage of the game.

Ryan suffered a defeat yesterday at the hands of Pillsbury.

Taubenhaus ought to have won an irregular opening from Hanham, but he missed his chance, the game being drawn after fifty-two moves. Showalter could only draw against Gossip, who made it rather hot for white, Pollock having offered an Evans Gambit, which defeated Showalter by clever play in the middle game, Showalter resigning after thirty-six moves, and Jasnogrodsky scored in grand style after forty-eight moves against Olly. Appended is the score of the competitors:

Albin won 1; Delmar, 1½; Gossip, ½; Hanham, 1½; Jasnogrodsky, 1; Lasker, 3; Lee, 2½; Olly, 0; Pillsbury, 2; Pollock, 1½; Ryan, 0; Schmidt, 2; Showalter, 1; Taubenhaus, 1½. Scores in three of the games are given:

FRENCH DEFENSE.

SHOWALTER. White.	ALBIN. Black.	SHOWALTER. White.	ALBIN. Black.
P—K4	P—K3	Q—Q2	P—B3
P—Q4	P—Q4	R—K4	Q R—K sq
P—Q B3	B—K15	B (B3)—K3	BxK
PxP	PxP	KxB	R—K sq
B—B5	B—K3	R—K3	Kt—B3
B——	Kt—— 13	QxR	K—B2
Castles	BxK Kt	Q—K3	P—K3
BxB	BxKt	Q—Kt sq	Q—B5
PxB	Castles	Q—K13	QxQ
R—Kt sq	P—Q Kt3	PxQ	P—K5
P—K4	P—B3	PxP	PxP
PxP	KtxP	B—B sq	K—K3
R—Kt3	P—Q Kt4	P—Q B4	Kt—Kt5
R—K sq	P—Q R4	B—Kt2	Kt—B7
BxKt	QxB	P—Q6	PxP
R—K5	Q—Q2	PxP oh	KxP
R—K B3	P—K13	BxP	P—R6
P—Q B3	Kt—R3	Resigns.	

ZUKERTORT OPENING.

LEE. White.	SCHMIDT. Black.	LEE. White.	SCHMIDT. Black.
Kt—KB3	P—Q4	Kt—Q4	P—B5
P—Q4	Kt—KB3	B—Q B sq	B—Q B sq
B—B4	B—B4	B—B5	B B sq)—Q sq
P—K3	P—K3	BxKB	PxKt
Q—Kt3	Q Kt—Q2	B(B sq)—Q sq	BxB ch
PxP	PxP	RxB	RxB oh
KtxP	B—K3	KtB	P—Kt3
Kt—Kt ch	Kt—B3	B—Q3	B—B sq
Q—R4	P—B3	P—B3	K—K2
P—K3	P—Q Kt4	K—B3	Kt—Q4 oh
Q—B2	Q—Q2	K—Q4	K—Q2
B—Q3	Kt—Kt5 oh	BxQ KtP	KtxP
B—Q2	BxB oh	BxP oh	KxB
KxB	Castles	KxKt	KxP
Q—B5	QxQ	K—Q3	P—Kt4
Q—Q	Q—Q	K—Q4	P—B3
K—K2	K R—Q sq	P—B4	P—Kt4
K R—Q sq	P—Q R4	PxP	PxP
P—Q R3	B—K16	K—B3	K—R5
R—Q4	B—Q4	P—Kt4	Resigns.

FRENCH DEFENSE.

LASKER. White.	DELMAR. Black.	LASKER. White.	DELMAR. Black.
P—K4	P—K3	BxP	B—K2
P—Q4	P—Q4	BxB	KxB
P—K5	K—KB3	KtxBP oh	KxKt
B—KKt5	B—K2	KtxP ch	K—Q sq
P—K6	Kt—Kt sq	B—K4	B—K4
B—K3	P—QR3	P—K15	K—Q2
P—Kt4	P—K Kt4	Kt—B6	QR—B sq
P—Kt4	PxP	KR—Kt sq	Kt—B4
QxP	B—B sq	KtxB	QKt sq P
B—Q3	Kt—K2	KxKt	K—Q2
KKt—K3	Kt—B4	Castles QR	Kt—K6
Kt—B4	P—KKt3	KtxP ch	KtxR
P—Kt4	P—QR3	RxKt ch	K—K2
P—Kt5	P—Kt4	KtxB oh	RxKt
KtxKP	Kt—Kt3	R—Q6	Resigns.
KtxQ	KtxQ		

Politics in the Annexed District.

Popular favor does not betray any feverish desire to ally itself with the movement for reviving the Local Improvement Party in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. When the residents above the Harlem River obtained a street improvement bureau for their own territory and elected Louis J. Heintz Commissioner their main object was attained.

Commissioner Haffen is carrying out the policy of his predecessor and giving satisfaction to property owners, consequently the effort to entice Democrats into an alliance with the Republicans wins scant success.

Ex-Judge Angel, who directed the Heintz campaign, last week protested against the unauthorized use of his name as an officer of the "combine's" meeting. Charles Rabadan of Bedford Park enters a similar protest in a letter to Chairman Andrew D. Parker:

"As an independent Democrat, unawed by power and uninfluenced by political aspirations, I believe that the friends of local improvement will best advance the cause by sustaining the action of the present Commissioner in his adoption of the broad policy mapped out by his predecessor."

The New-Jersey Bridge Bill Again.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Mr. Dunphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) just before the House adjourned to-day, and when the chamber was practically deserted, made a bold attempt to secure the passage of the New-York Bridge bill, but, although Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.,) declined to object to the consideration of the bill, he raised the point of "no quorum" on its passage. The vote disclosed the presence of 27 members, 14 being in the affirmative and 13 in the negative, and the House at 4:55 adjourned. Previous to this episode, the debate on the Federal Election bill was continued by Mr. Northway (Rep., Ohio,) and Mr. Bowers (Rep., Cal.,) in opposition, and by Mr. De Forest (Dem., Conn.,) and Mr. Kyle (Dem., Miss.,) in support.

A Bank Goes Into Liquidation.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 3.—The People's Bank, one of the oldest financial institutions in the State, went into liquidation to-day.

HAVE YOU A

HODGMAN MACKINTOSH

TO WEAR AT THE

YACHT RACES?

One of these celebrated garments would prove very useful, as they combine with the advantages of a waterproof all the elegance, finish, and comfort of an overcoat or ulster. Assortment at both stores.

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BROADWAY, COR. GRAND ST. | 21 WEST 23D ST., ADJ. 5TH AV. HOTEL

GOOD CRICKET PROMISED

THE AUSTRALIANS TO MEET ALL NEW-YORK TO-DAY.

A Strong Team Will Be Pitted Against the Visiting Cricketers on the Staten Island Cricket Club Grounds at Livingston—The Best Players in the City Chosen—Features of the Australians' Play—After Their Defeat in Philadelphia They Are Sure to Put Up Their Best Game.

Everything is in readiness for the big cricket match which will start to-day at Livingston, S. I., between All New-York and Australia. The metropolitans need not expect to have so easy a time at the bat as the Philadelphians, for the bowling of the visitors has improved considerably since their arrival here. After traveling for ten days by sea and land, it was not to be expected that the Australians could do themselves justice, and their failure the first day in Philadelphia was only what was to be expected.

After eighteen consecutive weeks' playing in England, not one of the team had been on the field for three weeks previous to their appearance in Philadelphia. The great handicap they had to give was truly appreciated by the home players, who made the most of this advantage, and their luck in batting first on the perfect wicket which the Belmont ground afforded.

It is quite probable that the pitch at Staten Island will fully equal that of the Philadelphians, for work has been in progress upon it for the past two weeks, and those who have seen it say it will prove the best New-York has ever offered a visiting team. Should the Australians bat first, they are sure to compile an enormous score; the boundaries of the Staten Island grounds are entirely too small for their big hitters, and if "over the fence" counts 6 there will be a large number of "sixes" in the score book.

The Australians dislike fast bowling the most, and, as New-York has two or three men who can get on plenty of pace, their services should be called into requisition from the start of the game. The bowling all through the New-York team against ordinary opponents should prove quite strong, for with M. R. Cobb, medium right; C. H. Ellis, very fast right; Wright, medium slow left, round the wicket, A. S. Dunant, A. H. Stratford, H. MacNutt, and several others, the team is well off.

Every one of the eighteen batsmen is capable of making runs, from A. E. Patterson and A. Brown, who will start the batting, to J. Rose, who goes in last man, and the total the New-Yorkers put up should reach respectable proportions. The play of M. R. Cobb will be watched with peculiar interest, for although for four consecutive years he has been proclaimed the champion batsman of New-York, he has always failed to do himself justice against a foreign team. On big occasions like this he suffers extremely from nervousness, but if he is able to stay for half a dozen overs he should be able to show his worth. S. H. Barton, J. H. Lambkin, and F. J. Prendergast always rise to the occasion, and the latter in particular appears to play better when opposed to good bowling.

The Australians lack a good fast bowler, all their men, with the exception, perhaps, of S. M. Gregory, who is not very effective, being from medium pace, Smedmore, bowling left hand over the wicket, sends down a very puzzling ball. He plays only one fielder on the leg side, where it is almost impossible to hit the ball, while a very heavy man stands behind the batsman on the off side. G. Giffen, who should really do the best work, gets a tremendous lot of work on the ball, his big offbreaks coming back fully a foot. He bowls with a very high delivery, changing the ball in his long run from the left to right hand.

In the way of high delivery, however, H. Trumble far exceeds any man in the team, his feet 3 inches and takes full advantage of his great height in sending the ball down from a lofty altitude. He also gets great "side" on the ball. W. Bruce, another left-handed man, bowls altogether on the off side, and from his habit of breaking away from the wicket looks as though he depended upon getting his wickets in the slips. He bowls quite a foot wide of the off stump, and the batsmen will do well to let these alone, for he adds the "break-back," which often produces a catch for long slip or third man.

Above the batting of the team it is needless to speak. In this respect the team is, without doubt, the most powerful that ever left the Antipodes, the fact that no less than eight of the men compiled "centuries" in England this season speaking volumes.

The game to-day will start at 10:30 o'clock, or on the arrival of the 10 o'clock boat from New-York. An interval will be taken for luncheon at 1 o'clock, and play will start up again about 1:45 o'clock. A magnificent wicket has been prepared for the game on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club, at Livingston, and the team which bats first will have a decided advantage. The Australians reached the city late last night, and are at the Victoria Hotel.

MAY STOP RACING AT LINDEN.

The Town Committee Decides to Reconsider the Licensing of the Track.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 3.—What may prove a deathblow was dealt the Linden Blood, Horse Association last night at the meeting of the Linden Township Committee. By a vote of 4 to 3 the committee moved to reconsider the vote of Aug. 15, when the track was licensed. This vote for reconsideration means that there will probably be no racing on the track this Fall unless carried on contrary to law.

Those who voted for reconsideration were Donaldson, Spinning, Shotwell, and Eddy. Those against were Crane, Clark, and Hope. Commissioneman McCandless, a pronounced race-track man, from whom the track property was purchased, was not present. His absence was regretted by the race-track followers, as his vote would have tied the question, and the motion would have been lost.

The meeting was a stormy one. Foster M. Voorhees, of counsel for Linden, had been asked to give an opinion as to the legality of the vote when the track was first licensed. Mr. Donaldson said that Mr. Voorhees declined to give an opinion, as he did not want to put the committee on record for right or wrong in giving the license. Committeeman Spinning, who when the track was licensed refused to vote for it, stood alone against overwhelming odds, is the hero of the day. Mr. Donaldson said that Mr. Voorhees told him that Mr. Spinning was the only one not liable for malfeasance of office in voting for the license, and the motion was moved to reconsider, which was seconded by Mr. Eddy.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet on Oct. 16, when it is expected Mr. Voorhees will be present.

James B. English, counsel for the Linden Racing Association, said to-night that the track will be opened Oct. 16, regardless of the action of the Linden Township Committee. Lawyer English claims that, by accepting the Linden Association's money the township authorities entered into a contract which holds good in law and cannot be broken by such an act as they have now under consideration. Appleby, so Mr. English says, made out a claim for $5,000 in payment of the first year's license, and it was turned over to the township authorities. The check was then payable to Mr. Appleby's order and then, after being indorsed by him, was sent to the township clerk.

"What disposal the Township Committee means to make of this money," said Mr. English, "the race-track association knows nothing about and cares less. They fulfilled their part of the bargain and will claim that they cannot be deprived now of the privilege of racing in Linden Township."

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 3.—Judge Van Syckel had a word to say to-day, in charging the Grand Jury, about the granting of the license to Linden race track. He said:

"At the last session of our Legislature an act was passed concerning the management of race courses within this State. Under that law township committees were given power to license race courses. In granting such licenses township committees exercise a public, official function. The information which this court has is that during the Summer last past the township committee of the Township of Linden granted a license to a race track in that township in consideration that the owners of the track, of some one of them, should pay to a private corporation, organized there, the sum of $5,000, or some other large sum of money.

"This was a corrupt bargain; the public was entitled to the honest judgment of these officials whether a license should be granted, but instead of giving the people, whose interests they had in charge, their honest, unbiased, deliberate judgment, they permitted themselves to be corrupted by a money consideration. One of the members of the committee, who is alleged to have voted for the license under these circumstances, is said to be a stockholder in the corporation to which the money was to go, but is no more guilty than the men who voted with him. They are all equally corrupt and equally guilty of bribery, just as guilty as if the agreement had been that the bribe was to go into their own pockets, for their own individual benefit.

"This, gentlemen, in your dealing with this case, you must take to be the law. The court will see that the witnesses appear before you, and, if the circumstances which I have stated are proven before you, your duty to indict the offenders is very clear. You will not permit, gentlemen, as this is a matter of great public concern, in which a great many people are interested and naturally take sides for their friends, anybody to solicit you in regard to this or, indeed, any other matter which comes before you for consideration. If anybody shall approach you to solicit you in regard to it, it will be your duty to communicate that fact to the court, and the court will see that the offense is not repeated."

Results at Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Dorine, 115 pounds, (Simms,) 10 to 1, won; Golden Valley, 116, (Taral,) 4 to 1, second; On the Way, 115, (Doggett,) 15 to 1, third. Lady Minors, Neglect, Kattiedee, Ammunition, Fair Star, Mamie B. filly, and Arena also ran. Time—0:59⅘.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Sarah Ramey, 92 pounds, H. Taylor, 7 to 5, won; Rebel, 95, (J. Lambley,) 5 to 2, second; Roller, 102, (Doggett,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:40.

THIRD RACE.—Essex Stakes. Six furlongs. Wernberg, 111 pounds, (Doggett,) 20 to 1, won; Galileo, 115, (Taral,) 1 to 4, second; Sam Lucas, 111, (Midgely,) 25 to 1, third. Lightfoot, Stonewelle, Longdale, and M. C. also ran. Time—1:11.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sprinters' Handicap. Six furlongs. Dr. Hasbrouck, 130 pounds, (Lambley,) 6 to 5, won; Stoneall, 128, (Simms,) 7 to 5, second; Tisetta, 105, (Blake,) 8 to 1, third. Correction also ran. Time—1:09⅘.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Rocha, 110 pounds, (Midgely,) 5 to 1, won; Hugh Penny, 107, (Reiff,) 9 to 20, second; Lisolo, 107, (Blake,) 15 to 1, third. Wormser, Coquette, Radiator, and Reginald also ran. Time—1:27⅘.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Now or Never, 102 pounds, (Irving,) 5 to 2, won; The Ironmaster, 99, (Penn,) 6 to 1, second; Terrifer, 102, (J. Lambley,) 7 to 2, third. May Win, Chief Justice, and Nero also ran. Time—1:48¾.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Red Banner, 119 pounds, (Simms,) 11 to 10, won; Minnehaha, 119, (Littlefield,) 1 to 2, second.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Don Alonzo, 127 pounds; Sir Matthew and Wah Jim, 122 each; Victorious, 119; Tulla Blackburn, 109; Clio, 107; Lustre and Nellie Peyton, 104 each.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Glenmore and Helen Nichols, 118 pounds each; Waupeso and Sarah Ramey, 104 each; Bonaventure, 92.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Aurelian, 118 pounds; Queenlike II. and Florinda, 110 each; Armitage, 107; Grampion, 106; Factotum 105; Assignee, 103; Elizabeth, 102; Nahma, 100; Oporto and Lord Nelson, 98 each; Little Mat, 96; Florence and Pirate Chief, 95 each; Roland Reed, 93; Baroness and Onida, 90 each; Patrician, 86.

FOURTH RACE.—Fordham Handicap. A mile and a sixteenth. Rudolph, 124 pounds; Sir Walter, 108; Picknicker, Kildeer, Terrifer, and Fidelio, 90 each; Marigold and Cantella, 85 each.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Reckon, Victorious, and Little Billy, 140 pounds each; Tom Tough and Bolero, 107 each; Waupezo, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Lorimor, 107 pounds; Midnight, Mill Young, Roy, and Loehfel, 102 each; Volunteer II. and speculation, 99 each; Reynard, 97; Billy S, and Hiram, 92 each.

Winners at Guttenberg.

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs; beaten horses. Detroit, 105 pounds, (Lacey,) 3 to 1, won; Lemon Blossom, 106, (Ballard,) 9 to 10, second; High C, 102, (H. Jones,) 6 to 1, third. Kingstook, Jim Fagin, Gladiator, Plenty, and Canvass also ran. Time—1:02¾.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Ellen, 108 pounds, (Nonnie,) 7 to 5, won; Carrie H., 95, (Cassin,) 30 to 1, second; Hindoomere, 109, (Stuckey,) 50 to 1, third. Starling, Economist, Venusburg, Appomattox, Hyaway, Sappho, Mabel A., The Kelt, Grasshopper, Canary Bird, and Clarus also ran. Time—1:16¾.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Leigh, 104 pounds, (Ballard,) 7 to 5, won; Vespasian, 102, (McDermott,) 5 to 2, second; Vocalize, 108, (Stuckey,) 20 to 1, third. Madrae, Josie D., Wallace, and Mullet also ran. Time—1:48¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Selena D., 109 pounds, (Kuntze,) 10 to 1, won; Strathmeath, 119, (Noble,) 1 to 4, second; Tom Skidmore, 93, (Griffin,) 40 to 1, third. Riot, Ray del Mar, Best Brand, and Westchester also ran. Time—1:48¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Minnie J., 104 pounds, (Griffin,) even, Shelly Tuite, 105, (Kuntze,) 4 to 1, second; Azrael, 107, (Clay,) 3 to 1, third. Rinfax, Restraint, Strathmaid, J. F. C., Benjamin Fan King, Larkin, Honest Tom, Fidget, and Hermion also ran. Time—1:01¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. King Crab, 115 pounds, (Stuckey,) 6 to 1, won; Barefoot, 118, (Hennessey,) 5 to 2, second; Padre, 115, (Griffin,) 3 to 1, third. Contribution, Lonely, Temple, Lord Motley, and Joe Carter also ran. Time—1:29¾.

To Race at Clifton To-Day.

FIRST RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Charley Wilson, 112 pounds; Blythe and Grey Eagle, 109 each; I. O. U., 107; May D., Early Blossom, Tammany Hall, Tom Karl, Trixy Gardner, Berwyn, Zingara, Magic, Lallah, Hazel, and Goldstep, 104 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Sabie, Paying Teller, Sprinta colt, King Joseph, West Point, Captain Sinclair, and Runaway, 103 pounds each; Mamie R., Pauline, Bessie D., Quartz, Sir Knight, Fiction, Merritt, and Annie T., 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Misery, Lumberman, Darkness, Bryan, Carmalite, Tobasco, and Waug, 107 pounds each; Trump, Tuberose, Onyx, Marcellus, Skadi, Halcyon, Meadows, and Nella B., 104 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Gloaming, 118 pounds, Lowlander, Logan, and Lester, 110 each; Foxglove, 101; Little Nellie B., 98.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Eclipse, 122 pounds; Edwin and Remorse, 109 each; Play or Pay, 107; Flatlands, 104; Circular and Even Weight, 102 each; Little and Lunar, 101 each; Belwood, Watterson, Mirage, and Chartreuse, 99 each; Leonardo and Miss Bess, 94 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Clement, Lizzie Maud, Elsie, and Sturcroft, 111 pounds each; Lansing, 109, and Van Wort, 108.

Parkway Driving Club Matinee.

The Parkway Driving Club will give a trotting matinée to-day at the track at Gravesend. The races will be 2:45 class for members' horses to road wagons, 2:35 class to harness, open to all, and 2:29 class to harness. The admission to clubhouse and grounds is $1. The track is easily reached by electric cars from Prospect Park, Brooklyn, or by Culver's Coney Island Railroad.

Entries for to-day:

2:45 Class; Trotting.—Ed. Kearney, blk. g., F. Creamer; Gladys, b. m., James F. Scholes; My Own, b. m., F. Barrett; John W., b. g., W. Whatson; Judge, b. g., H. Carman; M. P., ch. m., F. D. Colcord; Black Dan, blk. g., C. Ferguson, Jr. Second Race, 2:29 Class.—Purse $300.

Montague, b. g., Dr. H. D. Gill; Lady B., b. m., H. H. Hutt; Wanda, b. m., C. E. Bedford; Sir Wilkes, b. h., or Pete Curran, b. g., C. W. Kellog; Twilight, b. m., F. C. Moser; Harry H., br. g., H. Bogert.

Third Race, 2:35 Class.—Purse $200.

Annie D., blk. m., B. H. Atkins; Billy Mitchell, br. g., J. F. Dingee; Atone, ch. m., P. C. Kellogg; Plow Boy, b. g. Bremen; Tom Scott, g. g., F. J. McCann; Deputy, b. g., T. Oaman; Maud L., b. m., M. E. Ryan; Almidas, b. m., R. F. Sears; Jim Blaine, b. g., Benjamin Shreve.

On Oct. 11 and 12 there will be two days of trotting to close the public meetings of the season.

Directum and Arion Likely to Meet.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 3.—Matters were worse for the harness racers here to-day, as the storm which interfered with the meeting yesterday increased last night, and racing was out of the question. It grew cold and clear this evening, and an effort will be made to get the track in order early to-morrow. Sixteen events are on the programme for the next three days, and the horses must leave here in time for their engagements at Lexington on Saturday. Quite a number of people came in town expecting to see Nancy Hanks, but her trial will be deferred till the conditions are more favorable. Arion has caught the horsemen by the splendid form he has been showing recently, and it is not unlikely he will meet Directum before the season ends. The one-hundred-and-twenty-five-thousand-dollar colt is now in Doble's stable, but Hickok will drive him, though the New-York episode, when Doble struck Kelly, the trainer for Monroe Salisbury, has caused some feeling between the latter and Doble which has interfered with the negotiations. Salisbury is anxious for the match, and if J. Malcolm Forbes, the owner of Arion, will not put up the money there are several turfmen who will back him for $5,000 or more. Arion is here, and will start to beat his own record if the track is at all fit.

Trotting at Suffolk Fair.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 3.—The forty-first annual fair of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society opened to-day. There was a large attendance for the first day. The racing, which was good, resulted as follows:

Special premium.—Colts; three-year-olds. Purse $50.

Breeze Hill Stock Farm, Northport, b. m. Rosalie				
	2	1	1	2 1
B. L. Davis's Russell H.	1	2	9	1 2
Albert Huise, Setauket, Forest Maid	3	3	3	3 3
John Whitney, Riverhead, b. m. Alice	4	4	4	4 4

Time—2:46; 2:45; 2:48; 2:54.

Special premium.—Colts; four years old and under. Purse $75.

C. W. Williamson, Stony Brook, b. m. Frances C.			
	1	1	1
Breeze Hill Stock Farm, Northport, b. m. Josie	2	2	2
Austin Downs, Riverhead, br. s. Fred W.	3	3	3

Time—2:54; 2:58½; 2:51¾.

Spendthrift Yearlings to be Sold.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 3.—Thirty-six head of thoroughbred yearlings, the property of J. N. Camden, Jr., left here to-day for New-York, where they will be sold on Monday. They are by such sires as Spendthrift and imp. Rossington.

Electricity, 2:17¼, and the rest of the Palo Alto consignment to the trotting sales here have arrived in good condition.

ON THE TENNIS COURTS.

Arthur Taylor Wins the Singles at the West Side Club Tournament.

The Central Park players continued their tennis tournament yesterday afternoon on the lower courts of Central Park. The Consolation matches were the centre of interest. The matches are well advanced through the first round.

H. Waterbury yesterday defeated W. V. Keeler in straight sets, 7—5, 6—2. The first set was close, but on the second Waterbury had things his own way.

Burroughs did up F. B. McLear, 6—0, 6—3, in the preliminary round, and then defeated W. F. Holt two sets to one.

The summaries follow:

Consolation Singles.—*Preliminary Round*—A. E. Burroughs, Central Park, defeated F. M. McLean, Central Park, 6—0, 6—3. *First Round*—A. E. Burroughs, Central Park, defeated W. F. Holt, Central Park, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2. H. Waterbury, Central Park, defeated W. V. Keeler, Central Park, 7—5, 6—2.

On the West Side Tennis Club courts, Eighty-ninth Street near Central Park, the home club conducted its Fall tournament yesterday afternoon. The events were men's singles, men's doubles, and mixed doubles. Arthur Taylor took first place in the men's singles, defeating C. E. Fennessey in the final round three sets to one. Fennessey seemed to have the best of it at the start, winning the opening set, 6—3. Taylor then rallied and won the next three sets and the match, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

In the men's doubles White and Fennessey met Hasbrouck and Pierson, and the former pair won in straight sets, 6—2, 7—5, 6—1.

First place in the mixed doubles went to Miss K. C. Millett and C. E. Fennessey, who defeated Miss M. G. Millett and James W. White only after five sets had been played. The winners had 28 games to an equal number for the losers.

The summaries:

Men's Singles—*Final Round*.—Arthur Taylor defeated C. E. Fennessey, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Doubles—*Final Round*.—James W. White and C. E. Fennessey defeated Harold Hasbrouck and A. C. Pierson, 6—3, 7—5, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles—*Final Round*.—Miss K. C. Millett and C. E. Fennessey defeated Miss M. G. Millett and James W. White, 7—5, 6—4, 3—6, 1—6, 6—2.

NEW TRACK RECORDS AT PIMLICO.

Mascot, in Fine Form, Paced a Mile in 2:09, and Bellini Set a New Trotting Mark.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 3.—Pimlico had a large crowd at the opening day of its Fall harness meeting. The track was fast and the weather perfect for the sport. The track race records at both gaits fell during the afternoon. The New-York stallion, Bellini, knocked 3¼ seconds from the 2:18¾ made by Nellie Mason last Fall, and the champion pacer, Mascot, chipped a fraction from the mark he set last Spring.

Mascot looked and mo

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Amusements 7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds..... 10
Boarders Wanted..... 7
Business Notices..... 6
City Flats To Let..... 7
City Houses To Let.. 7
City Items..... 5
City Real Estate For Sale 7
Country Houses To Let 7
Dancing 7
Deaths..... 6
Dividends..... 10
Dry Goods..... 7
Elections 10
Excursions..... 3
Financial..... 10
Furnished Rooms..... 7
Help Wanted..... 6
Hotels 7
Houses and Flats Wanted 7
Instruction..... 7
Law Schools..... 7
Legal Notices..... 11
Meetings 10
New Publications..... 6
Proposals 12
Public Notices..... 11
Real Estate at Auction 7
Situations Wanted..... 6
Special Notices..... 6
Stores, &c., To Let.... 7
Surrogate Notices..... 7
Teachers 7
The Turf..... 3
Travelers' Guide..... 12
Unfurnished Rooms..... 7
Westchester Property For Sale..... 7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Golden Wedding. Matinee.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Erminie.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:30—The Rainmaker of Syria.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—L'Enfant Prodigue.
DORE'S GALLERY, 53d St—10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizzoura.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Idea. Matinee.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:30—The Other Man.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Minstrels. Matinee.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:00—Lady Windermere's Fan.
HARRIGAN'S, 30th St-6th Av—8:00—Dan's Tribulations. Matinee.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Grossstadtluft.
KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—English Military Tournament.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town.
MUSIC HALL, (Recital Hall,) 57th St-7th Av—10:00 to 6:00—Painting: The Living Christ.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Paintings.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars. Matinee.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—Virginius.
THE CRYSTAL MAZE, Broadway-38th St—1 P. M. until midnight.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, cooler weather, increasing cloudiness and rain.

The Democratic State Convention wlli meet at Saratoga to-morrow, and there is not the least doubt that what is known as the "machine" will be in control and able to do its will in the matter of nominations. There have been lively contests in a number of counties, and there will be a determined minority of "anti-machine" delegates, who will doubtless raise their voice in protest against the nomination of Judge MAYNARD. There will be several contesting delegations on one side and on the other of the line between "machine" and "anti-machine," and there has been talk about suppressing opposition by seating all "machine" contestants and rejecting all others regardless of the justice of their claims, but nothing of the kind is likely to be done. It would be extremely foolish and more damaging even than the nomination of MAYNARD, which is clearly within the power of the "machine," if it chooses to take the risk. This nomination seems to be regarded by many as a foregone conclusion because of the declaration of some of the leaders and the evident determination of Senator HILL to compass it, but there has been an ominous silence on the subject among the leaders at this end of the State. The Tammany and Kings County delegations could prevent it if they desired, and no Democratic conclusion can be regarded as foregone until they have spoken. It is certain that the nomination of MAYNARD would be a lamentable blunder for the party and for the "machine," even though the Republicans show no disposition to fight against it with a strong candidate whom independent Democrats would be satisfied to support. There is a silent vote and the scratch of the lead pencil for such cases, and the hand of the "machine" is paralyzed at the polling booth.

District-Attorney NICOLL is entirely right in his determination to direct judicial attention to the incident in which counsel and certain members of the jury in a criminal trial figured as drinking together while the case was pending. Very likely that there was no effort and no intent to influence the action of the jury in the case, but the impropriety of the whole performance is so obvious that it is amazing that it should not have struck the experienced lawyer concerned. The demoralizing effect which such an exchange of social and convivial courtesies between counsel and jurors is calculated to produce is so manifest that the court can hardly afford to let any authenticated instance pass with out such notice as will tend to put a stop to such free and easy intercourse. What is the use of excluding from juries men who have social relations with counsel in the case if such relations can be established while the trial is going on?

The appropriation of a liberal sum by the Ordnance and Fortification Board for a Gordon ten-inch disappearing gun carriage is a suitable acknowledgment of the good results obtained by this carriage in the recent trials at Sandy Hook. The problem of carriages for seacoast ordnance is, perhaps, now more urgent than that of the guns themselves, since the latter has been practically solved up to the twelve-inch calibre, and an advance to still heavier ordnance could certainly be effected. But the adoption of a type of disappearing carriage has yet to be made. The enormous advantage of allowing a gun to appear above the parapet only long enough to be discharged, then dropping to a protected and hidden position for loading, is so apparent that disappearing carriages must be provided for a large part of the eight-inch and ten-inch calibres, even though they cost two and a half times as much as an ordinary barbette carriage. Fortunately, there is little doubt that suitable devices for this purpose will be procured. Last year a pneumatic carriage, using compressed air, achieved creditable results at Sandy Hook with a ten-inch gun, while a few weeks ago the Gordon carriage—which employs the counterpoise principle, the gun being raised by weights suspended in a pit, which it carries up in turn by its own downward recoil after firing—was tested most successfully. As the heavy guns for our seacoast forts are now coming forward, disappearing carriages for mounting them should be furnished with little delay.

WHO WILL GAIN BY COMPROMISE?

Mr. TILDEN understood perfectly that elections were won by votes, and that sound public opinion ought not to be and could not safely be defied. The Democratic Party has need now of a leader who holds and acts on this belief. One such man it has produced, and the people have placed him at the head of the Government. Is he at the head of his party? Do the professed leaders of the party understand his long-sighted policy, and sustain it, and try to gather for their party the rich fruits of his success? Some of them do. They are mostly in the House of Representatives. Some of them do not. Unfortunately, *they* are in the Senate, and they are doing infinite and possibly irreparable mischief there. These men do not regard Mr. CLEVELAND as a politician. They think his aims too high, his methods too straightforward. Yet he has won where they have lost, won without some of them, in spite of the opposition of others, over the treachery of still others, and what he has won for himself, and so far as the party will allow, for his party also, is profound, popular confidence in the honesty and in the wisdom of the Democratic national rule. That is a solid and enduring gain. It is an ample capital for the future as well as a superb acquisition for the present. Do the sharp politicians, who affect to distrust his "practical" skill offer anything better? Let us see.

What they were but yesterday discussing is a compromise on the Wilson Repeal bill of the silver-purchase clause of the act of 1890. What will the Democratic Party get by that? One of two things—either the success of the compromise in the Senate and the just and lasting distrust and disgust of the sober business men of the country, or the failure of the compromise through the refusal of Republican Senators to support it, and again the righteous resentment of all sensible men for having committed themselves to it. In neither case will the compromise become a law until Mr. CLEVELAND shall have abandoned the sound position he has taken, and made the surrender of his conscience which no human power has ever yet been able to compel him to make. It is of no consequence what the compromise may be, because there can be none acceptable to the silver men that does not endanger the integrity of the currency and prevent the restoration and maintenance of confidence at home and abroad. To such a measure Mr. CLEVELAND is less likely to give his signature than to a resignation of his office.

Meanwhile the business of the country is paralyzed while this miserable game of so-called politics is being played. Do the gamesters who are engaged in it imagine that the tremendous losses they are inflicting will be forgotton by their victims? If they do they will be taught differently by a process that will render their folly and chicane as harmless as those of any other private citizens. It is not now merely a question of ultimate unconditional repeal. That is sure to come. The people have made up their mind to it, and their President will see that they get nothing less. It is a question of the injury done by this outrageous delay and of who shall be punished for it. The Democratic leaders in the Senate may be sure that it will not be the Republicans. The representatives of that party in the Senate are shrewd to see as well as honest enough to do what the people demand. They have nothing to gain by temporizing or compromise. They will reap all the advantage if the Democrats yield in any degree to the silver men. Every day that the majority allows this hideous game to go on they are making votes for the Republican Party and digging deeper the grave of their own.

THE ELLISON CASE.

The conviction of ELLISON for his assault upon Mr. HENRIQUES was a foregone conclusion. No other verdict could have been reached that was compatible with public justice, or even with public decency. A big, powerful animal with brutal and barbarous instincts which he has never succeeded in controlling, nor ever tried to control, is a dangerous person to be left at large. We have had several instances in New-York to show that the amateur athlete of this kind is rather more apt to be a public nuisance than the professional athlete. It is well recognized that a good temper is a necessary part of the equipment of a successful prize fighter, and that the bad-tempered prize fighter who betrays anger when he has received a smashing blow is likely to lose to the good-tempered prize fighter, other things being equal. When they are not equal, as in the case of JOHN L. SULLIVAN, who was for so many years a pre-eminently powerful brute as well as a very sulky brute, the man becomes a public nuisance and terror. That is what SULLIVAN was, and that is what ELLISON was in his more restricted sphere. When a man of this kind in the prime of his strength crowns a violent and disreputable career by a cowardly and furious assault upon a small, elderly man, it is a reproach as well as a danger to the public that he should be any longer left at large. In fact, ELLISON'S jury has treated him with all the leniency of which his case admitted. The manner of the assault and the assailant's own previous declarations with regard to it justified the belief that he meant to kill Mr. HENRIQUES, and that he would have killed him if he had not been pulled away before his purpose was accomplished. A verdict of assault in the first degree would have been justified, and it was merciful in the jury to let ELLISON off with a verdict of assault in the second. If the jury had done the utmost that it had the power to do, ELLISON would have been liable to a punishment of from ten to twenty years, instead of from five to ten years, as is now the case.

While the disposition of this case, so far as ELLISON is concerned, is entirely satisfactory to the general sense of justice, the trial nevertheless constitutes a public scandal. When a young man knocks down an old one in the street, and pounds him half to death, without legal provocation, the crime is complete, and the evidence of the assault is all that is needed for a conviction. If the culprit have anything to urge in the way of mitigation, that is his affair, and he must be allowed to introduce testimony for that purpose. But the assault cannot be legally aggravated by evidence of his misconduct in other respects, though such evidence may have the effect of influencing the minds of the jurors against him. In this case, however, evidence was introduced which could have no other object than to aggravate the offense in the minds of the jury, and the result was that a personal scandal, legally irrelevant to the issue, occupied a great part of the time of the trial. For this injection of offensive matter foreign to the issue the prosecution is plainly responsible. It was quite absurd for the prisoner's counsel to claim credit for not having introduced this scandal. They would have introduced it fast enough, and, indeed, they would have been right in introducing it, if they had not been aware that the introduction of it would hurt their client instead of helping him. It seems, and, indeed, it is to be presumed, that the Judge on the bench was powerless to exclude this testimony. In that case, there is evidently needed some new provision of law to prevent the production in court of irrelevant private scandals, even though the persons injuriously affected by the scandals are induced by their vindictiveness to forego their objections to such a production.

WILL THEY GIVE MINORITIES A CHANCE?

There are three or more bodies of citizens in this State, more or less organized politically, which cast a relatively small number of votes. There is such a thing as a Prohibition Party, and there is something which is just now calling itself the People's Party. Whether there is such a distinctive thing as a Labor Party we are not quite sure, though there are local organizations that assume the name with one qualification or another. The advocates of woman suffrage can hardly be called a party, but they are certainly a minority among the citizens with a distinct purpose of their own. When the question of revising the Constitution of the State first came up some of these organizations put in a claim for representation in the convention. The Legislature attempted to make provision for minority representation at first, but the conclusion was that it could not be done under our present Constitution, as each citizen has a right to vote for every public officer who is to be elected, and all such officers must be chosen by a plurality of votes. Consequently, in the act passed last Winter providing for the Constitutional Convention there was nothing looking to minority representation except the bare statement that "the electors may elect as a delegate any male or female citizen of this State above the age of twenty-one years." Women may be represented in the convention if they can get candidates nominated and get men enough to vote for them to secure their election, and their representatives may be either "male or female" citizens.

But no minority element can really secure representation in the convention unless it can get its candidates nominated by one or the other of the regular political parties. When the convention bill was pending and it was deemed necessary to abandon the effort to provide for minority representation, there were promises freely made at Albany that the Democrats at least would give the minority a "show" by nominating candidates in their interest, and it was assumed that if they did so the Republicans would compete for the favor of the minority by a similar consideration. Little has been heard of this plan since, and on the eve of the nominating conventions we see no sign that Prohibition or Labor or Woman Suffrage is making any effort for delegates in the convention that is to meet next May to revise the Constitution of the State.

We do not consider it very important that they should be represented. It would hardly result in more than giving them a voice and a hearing. What the Prohibitionists desire is a definite thing, and is well enough known. There is not the least chance of their getting it, for no minority can ratify any part of the Constitution, even if it should succeed in framing any part of it, which is not likely. The same may be said of the Woman Suffragists. The so-called Populists desire a great variety of things which they cannot have and which they would be worse off for getting if they were attainable. As for Labor, its interest in the organic law of the State is not distinctive or tangible. The great body of all parties is made up of men who labor. Our citizens generally are workingmen, and what they desire is that the rights of all shall be equally protected and the common interests shall be promoted without favor or discrimination for any class or the recognition of any such thing as class.

The only advantage that we can see in the representation of minorities in the Constitutional Convention is that it would give them a chance to be heard, to urge their claims and make them better understood if possible, though we believe in the principle of allowing minorities a representation in all public bodies in proportion to their voting power if there is any practicable way of bringing it about. That, by the way, might be a question for consideration in the convention. But a hearing can be obtained before the committees of the convention, and perhaps before the convention itself, on any important matter, through representatives who are not delegates. The suggestion that the regular parties put up candidates in the interest of organized minorities was probably induced more by a wish to secure their support for the general ticket of the party favoring them than by any consuming desire to have them take part in the proceedings of the convention. However that may be, we have seen no disposition manifested of late to give them the chance for representation that was vaguely promised last Winter.

BROOKLYN'S RULERS.

THE TIMES has for some time been putting before the people of Brooklyn pictures of the men whom the people of Brooklyn allow to rule over them. When the official guardians of public order are in the habit of attending disorderly resorts, and "Judges," whose business it is, among other things, to prevent prize fighting and punish prize fighters, are arranging "glove contests," the community over which these men are permitted to preside is in a pretty bad way. Yesterday's TIMES contained interviews with the real ruler of Brooklyn, Boss MCLAUGHLIN, whose puppets the office holders of Brooklyn are and for a generation have been, with the Sheriff of Kings County, and with the Chief of Police of Gravesend, who is also the owner of the athletic club building in which the prize fight is appointed to be held. The opinions of these three functionaries upon prize fighting are worthy of the particular attention of the clergy and laity of Brooklyn, for they are the opinions that in the present condition of Brooklyn politics are pretty sure of being reduced to practice.

Boss MCLAUGHLIN, then, is of the opinion that the "glove contest" is not a prize fight. "You can see just such a prize fight every day at the Young Men's Christian Association." It is just possible that Mr. MCLAUGHLIN does not know any better than this, though any of his subordinates could tell him better. They could tell him that the "glove contest" is to continue "to a finish," that is to say, until one man or the other is knocked senseless; that if it were to be a mere sparring match it would excite no interest among the patrons of the Coney Island gladiatorial shows, and that it is questionable whether a man cannot strike a harder blow with the "glove" used in these fights than with his naked fist. Chief MCKANE also observed that he did not intend to have any prize fight at Coney Island, but it is quite certain that he knew better, and knew that it was his official duty to put a stop to the contest, out of which, on the contrary, he expects to make a large sum of money. He added that he "never paid any attention to newspapers," and that he "did not care one snap what the preachers say."

Sheriff COURTNEY was indiscreet enough to call the fight a "fight," and he considered that "the idea of the ministers prating against prize fights is absurd."

We advise the people of Brooklyn to consider these portraits of their rulers, furnished by the subjects themselves. The connection between liquor selling and local statesmanship has long been intimate in Brooklyn, but it is now not more intimate than the connection between local statesmanship and pugilism. "No man is a hypocrite in his pleasures," and it is quite natural that the ruffians who rule and plunder Brooklyn should disburse upon prize fights what they extract from the Public Treasury. We have never got quite so low as this in New-York. Let the decent, reputable, and industrious people of Brooklyn make up their minds whether they will continue to be disgraced by the gang which now governs the city, and will make themselves responsible for the continuance of these bandits in power.

FAULTS OF THE NAVAL RESERVE.

On their face the reports of the officers who inspected the work of the naval militia in the Summer just past are extremely discouraging. The Boston brigade, which possesses a monitor and goes to sea in it every Sunday, has shown the results of this excellent practice, and consequently gets the most praise. The North Carolina divisions, composed chiefly of men entirely without water experience, have received the least commendation. The Rochester and Philadelphia bodies were censured because they had not proper naval organization and because their officers were incapable of teaching the men naval drills. The New-York battalion is criticised chiefly because it performed its duties at anchor and because its men, in the opinion of Lieut. W. H. SCHUETZE, would not do seaman's work if called upon to do it.

The naval militia, to use a very old expression, is between the devil and the deep sea. It is organized under State laws, and must conform to certain regulations and requirements of the State; yet its criticism emanates wholly from a department of the National Government. The States do not individually possess navies, nor do they have boards of naval authorities; hence the naval reserves are under the orders of military authorities, but are within themselves practically self-governing bodies. For instance, the case of our local battalion is this: In November it will be inspected aboard the *New-Hampshire* by the Inspector General of the State militia, whose knowledge and understanding of what goes on before his eyes will begin and end with the infantry drill.

Upon his report to the Adjutant General will depend largely the line of work which the battalion will be obliged to carry out in its armory during the Winter drill season. The Inspector General will naturally find fault where he sees fault, and that will be in the infantry tactics. Next Summer the National Government will thrust the battalion aboard a man-of-war and send it to sea for four or five days. And when it returns it will be censured again for a lack of familiarity with sea work. And the general public, which sees the men only in processions, will censure them because they cannot march as well as the Seventh Regiment.

It may be that Lieut. SCHUETZE'S dissatisfaction with the New-York battalion can be explained. He deeply deplores the fact that this battalion alone refused to go to sea, and he consequently sees little or no good in the work done by the men at Cold Spring Harbor. When we recollect, however, that the plan of sending the naval militia to sea last Summer was Lieut. SCHUETZE'S idea, we are better able to understand that excellent officer's displeasure.

Nevertheless, in principle he is right. More sea duty is what the naval reserves need. They can never be developed into efficient sea fighters by hammering at "fours right" and "right by sections" in an armory, ashore or afloat. But, in order that they may have sea practice, they must come more and more under the direct control of the National Government. This raises the serious question whether any benefit is derived by the present relations of these bodies to the individual States. There is room for great doubt as to whether the naval militia could not be made far more efficient if its connection with the States were reduced to a minimum and its affiliation with the navy increased as much as allowable under a liberal construction of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution.

SMALL TALK.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps discourses pleasantly in The Outlook upon "the art of going without"—a subject which appeals with unusual force at this time to many persons who never have given it a thought before. She finds that there is a deal of satisfaction to be got out of pecuniary perplexities, if one goes to work intelligently to get it, and that it is not easy to say till one has studied the matter in the school of absolute experience how few things there are in life that can be classified as the must-be, the essential. She instances the mistress of one of the most complex mansions in Boston, who tested it, but not from compulsion, (in which case the satisfaction might have been less,) and said: "I lived all Summer at Cottage City with one maid, and only four dishes to cook with."

—The public school teachers in Philadelphia who have visited the Columbian Fair held an experience meeting in that city on Saturday, and told one another what they had there seen and learned. Superintendent Brooks is convinced that the fund of general information accumulated during the tour of sight-seeing in Jackson Park is paying compound interest in many of the schoolrooms of his city.

—One of Boston's pleasantest small charities is the furnishing of street-car tickets in Summer to poor invalids for rides in the suburbs of that city, but it is now asserted by the conductors that very many of these tickets are misused, being tendered to them by persons who not only are not ill, but are, from their dress and appearance, abundantly able to pay their own fares.

—The savings banks of New-Hampshire, which have been paying 4 per cent. interest on deposits, will reduce the rate in January next to 3 1-2 per cent., and expect soon to reduce it further to 3 per cent. Massachusetts and Vermont savings banks are able to pay a higher rate than the Granite State institutions because the State tax on deposits is less.

—They have discovered a man down in Maine who compels his wife to put salt fish, instead of pork, in her baked beans, and the thrifty neighbors call it "figuring it down fine." The wife probably thinks it is meanness, whatever she may say.

Cardinal Gibbons's Appreciation.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your many readers in Baltimore have read with the utmost pleasure the article in your Sunday edition upon Cardinal Gibbons and his benign policy, which to us evidences clerical statesmanship of the highest grade.

One instance of his responsive appreciation of what is meritorious and worthy is not mentioned, and, as it occurred but in the past month at a notable celebration yet vividly in the minds of the thousands of Marylanders then present, it seems to the writer worthy of publicity in The Times.

It was in Chicago on Maryland Day, Sept. 12. A young girl, Miss Martha Ford of this city, after the prayer by the Cardinal and an address by Gov. Brown, was introduced by the latter for a recital of "The Star-Spangled Banner." It was in Music Hall, a vast auditorium, and, facing an audience which, to use the words that the writer read in a Chicago journal the next day, "exceeded in numbers any that ever greeted Theodore Thomas," she read Key's national anthem with such effect as to elicit applause such as was never given there to any musician.

Streaming eyes of the veterans, Grand Army and Confederate, paid tribute to the charm of faultless elocution, and, first among all on the platform, Cardinal Gibbons arose and greeted the young woman with clasped hands upon her unqualified success.

The act was spontaneous and gracious, and as it was sanctioned by the plaudits of thousands who also felt the spell, we of Maryland ask that you will give it publicity in connection with your other mentions of the Cardinal's keen appreciation and recognition of what is genuinely good in this land of ours.

Baltimore, Oct. 2, 1893.

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

"ERMINIE" REVIVED WITH GREAT SUCCESS AT THE BROADWAY.

Francis Wilson Reappears in His Inimitable Impersonation of Cadeaux—The Operetta Put Upon the Stage with Elaborate Scenery and Costumes—Success of the Star's Associates in the Cast—Features of the Night at Other Houses.

Francis Wilson's revival of "Erminie" at the Broadway Theatre will delight the town. It is simply delightful, and it reflects the greatest possible credit on the judgment of the always popular comedian. It is something over seven years ago that New-Yorkers made their first acquaintance with this agreeable operetta. It was produced at the Casino on May 16, 1886, under Mr. Aronson's management, and under the stage direction of the librettist, Harry Paulton. The principal members of the company were Pauline Hall as Erminie, Marion Manola as Cerise, Jennie Weathersby as the Princess, Agnes Folsom as Javotte, Victoria Schilling as Marie, Mr. Wilson as Cadeaux, W. S. Daboll as Ravennes, Carl Irving as the Marquis, Harry Pepper as Eugene, and Max Freeman as the Chevalier.

Last night's cast compared very favorably with this. It must be remembered that some of the members of the original cast were by no means so well known at that time as they are now, and in one instance—the substitution of Miss Jansen for Miss Folsom—a great improvement was afterward made. As for the operetta itself, it appears to better advantage now, by reason of the prevalence of excessively poor stuff, than it did seven years ago. It is a fairly good piece of work. The libretto has the advantage of being founded on a good story, while Mr. E. Jakobowski's music is always graceful, melodious, and charmingly instrumented. Several new numbers were introduced last night—all of them written by the composer for this production. One of them, a waltz song for Erminie, proved to be very pretty.

It is hardly necessary at this time to say anything about Mr. Wilson's remarkably clever performance of Cadeaux. It will long be remembered as one of the brightest and most consistent pieces of comic acting of the present day. The popular comedian was in fine spirits last night, and his every speech and action threw the audience into fits of laughter. His new verses in the "Dicky Bird" song, which we fancy he wrote himself, were the most pungent topical verses heard on the local stage in many a long day.

Miss Amanda Fabris, who brought up memories of the defunct American Opera, achieved an immediate and emphatic success. She looked well, acted with more vivacity than has ever before been displayed in the part, and sang her music—particularly the lullaby—charmingly. Miss Lulu Glaser accomplished the difficult feat of making herself wholly acceptable in Javotte after Mary Jansen. Miss Weathersby appeared once more as the Princess, and displayed the true comedy spirit.

Mr. William Broderick did not efface the memory of the lamented Daboll as Ravennes, but his performance was a good one within its limits. Mr. John McWade was excellent as the Marquis, and so was Mr. E. P. Temple as the Chevalier. The mounting of the operetta was rich and brilliant. The stage pictures were dazzling. Everywhere there were evidences of thorough and judicious stage management, and a smoother first performance could not have been desired. The chorus was admirably drilled, and in action and song did its work well.

Justice demands that the highest and warmest praise be awarded to the conductor, Signor de Novellis. Under his guidance the work of the orchestra was very far above the ordinary level of operetta performances, and the ensembles showed a careful balance of the parts that was as uncommon as it was delightful. "Erminie," as now performed, deserves and will probably have a long run.

SMALL TALK.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps discourses pleasantly in The Outlook upon "the art of going without"—a subject which appeals with unusual force at this time to many persons who never have given it a thought before. She finds that there is a deal of satisfaction to be got out of pecuniary perplexities, if one goes to work intelligently to get it, and that it is not easy to say till one has studied the matter in the school of absolute experience how few things there are in life that can be classified as the must-be, the essential. She instances the mistress of one of the most complex mansions in Boston, who tested it, but not from compulsion, (in which case the satisfaction might have been less,) and said: "I lived all Summer at Cottage City with one maid, and only four dishes to cook with."

—The public school teachers in Philadelphia who have visited the Columbian Fair held an experience meeting in that city on Saturday, and told one another what they had there seen and learned. Superintendent Brooks is convinced that the fund of general information accumulated during the tour of sight-seeing in Jackson Park is paying compound interest in many of the schoolrooms of his city.

—One of Boston's pleasantest small charities is the furnishing of street-car tickets in Summer to poor invalids for rides in the suburbs of that city, but it is now asserted by the conductors that very many of these tickets are misused, being tendered to them by persons who not only are not ill, but are, from their dress and appearance, abundantly able to pay their own fares.

—The savings banks of New-Hampshire, which have been paying 4 per cent. interest on deposits, will reduce the rate in January next to 3 1-2 per cent., and expect soon to reduce it further to 3 per cent. Massachusetts and Vermont savings banks are able to pay a higher rate than the Granite State institutions because the State tax on deposits is less.

—They have discovered a man down in Maine who compels his wife to put salt fish, instead of pork, in her baked beans, and the thrifty neighbors call it "figuring it down fine." The wife probably thinks it is meanness, whatever she may say.

Cardinal Gibbons's Appreciation.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your many readers in Baltimore have read with the utmost pleasure the article in your Sunday edition upon Cardinal Gibbons and his benign policy, which to us evidences clerical statesmanship of the highest grade.

One instance of his responsive appreciation of what is meritorious and worthy is not mentioned, and, as it occurred but in the past month at a notable celebration yet vividly in the minds of the thousands of Marylanders then present, it seems to the writer worthy of publicity in The Times.

It was in Chicago on Maryland Day, Sept. 12. A young girl, Miss Martha Ford of this city, after the prayer by the Cardinal and an address by Gov. Brown, was introduced by the latter for a recital of "The Star-Spangled Banner." It was in Music Hall, a vast auditorium, and, facing an audience which, to use the words that the writer read in a Chicago journal the next day, "exceeded in numbers any that ever greeted Theodore Thomas," she read Key's national anthem with such effect as to elicit applause such as was never given there to any musician.

Streaming eyes of the veterans, Grand Army and Confederate, paid tribute to the charm of faultless elocution, and, first among all on the platform, Cardinal Gibbons arose and greeted the young woman with clasped hands upon her unqualified success.

The act was spontaneous and gracious, and as it was sanctioned by the plaudits of thousands who also felt the spell, we of Maryland ask that you will give it publicity in connection with your other mentions of the Cardinal's keen appreciation and recognition of what is genuinely good in this land of ours.

Baltimore, Oct. 2, 1893.

Harlem Opera House.

"Lady Windermere's Fan," Oscar Wilde's witty play, is drawing crowds at the Harlem Opera House this week. The performance is smoth and enjoyable in every respect, and the setting is handsome. In the role of Mrs. Erlynne, the erring but blonde mother-in-law of the lady who really owns the fan, Miss Virginia Harned is particularly well suited. Her acting is graceful and buoyant, yet infused with a sort of fascinating languor and suggestive, too, of latent power. The cast is as follows:

Lord Windermere.....Frank Gillmore
Lord Darlington.....Howell Hansel
Lord Augustus Lorton.....J. C. Saville
Charles Dumby.....Herbert Ayeling
Cecil Graham.....E. S. Abeles
Hopper.....Guido Marbury
Mrs. Erlynne.....Virginia Harned
Lady Windermere.....Evelyn Campbell
Duchess of Berwick.....Mrs. E. J. Phillips
Lady Plymdale.....Fanny Jackson
Lady Stutfield.....Anna Standard
Mrs. Cowper-Cowper.....Etta Morris
Lady Jedburg.....Marie Henderson
Lady Agatha Carlisle.....Beulah Starr

"Charley's Aunt" a Big Success.

The new comedy, "Charley's Aunt," is a great success at the Standard Theatre, as it deserves to be. It is the best comic play England has sent us in years.

The success of the performance at the Standard Theatre is largely due to the skill of Joseph Humphreys, the stage manager of all Charles Frohman's plays. People were turned away from the Standard Theatre last night for the first time in the history of the house.

Fritz in Posperity.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—Sydney Rosenfeld's new play, "Fritz in Prosperity," is at the Chestnut Street Theatre this week. It is the most ambitious effort yet made by Mr. J. K. Emmet, and gives a chance to him to show his ability in a "straight character part." His supporting company is unusually good, and the star has by no means all of the strong situations.

Mr. Emmet shows Fritz mellowed by experience, rich in this world's goods, but still the lovable, true-hearted German whose joys and vicissitudes are known to a million theatre-goers.

Around the new Fritz Mr. Rosenfeld has built a very interesting, if not novel, play. Fritz is in Dakota, has struck gold, and owns much land, but, generous as of old, he plans to share his wealth with those who were kind to him in his adversity. Schemers, who include an Eastern capitalist and a member of Congress, plan to cheat Fritz out of his possessions, and endeavor, when he is elected to the Legislature, to rob him of his office.

There is a startling representation of a cyclone, in which Fritz rescues a tiny girl whose parents have been killed in the storm. The child has been stricken blind, and much of the pathos of the play is woven around this little one. The daughter of the Eastern capitalist falls in love with Fritz, and when a dam by which he means to irrigate the lands he has parceled out among his friends is blown up, she goes to his aid and assists him in rescuing the blind child from the top of a house which is being swept away by the flood.

Notes of the Stage.

Mr. Mansfield, it seems, actually intends to do "The Merchant of Venice" in the last fortnight of his engagement at Herrmann's. His Shylock will be associated with the Gratiano of Norman Forbes, who played that part here with Irving; the Bassanio of Arthur Forrest, the Antonio of H. D. Harkins, and the Portia of Beatrice Cameron. The stage arrangement is new, and the scenes of both the princely suitors of Portia, Arragon and Morocco, will be retained. Mr. Mansfield promises no rich scenic accessories, but whatever he does is well done.

Having finished an engagement of twenty-three weeks in Chicago, Sol Smith Russell will come to Daly's Theatre next Monday to stay 100 nights. "Peaceful Valley," in which he will first appear, is a play by E. E. Kidder which has been greatly liked in other cities.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Mr. W. S. Gilbert has been describing once more at considerable length to a London interviewer his methods of composition, and incidentally said: "It is quite true that I have no ear for music, but I have a very sensitive ear for rhythm; it is precisely the difference between time and tune. I am very fond of music, but I don't know a discord when I hear one; on the other hand, the slightest error in time, which would probably escape a musician, would jar most gratingly on my ear. My fondness for music chiefly lies in hearing pieces which are connected in my mind with associations. I would rather hear an unknown soprano singing a song I knew than Patti singing one I did not know."

—Mr. Charles Francis Adams has explained to querulous friends that he removes from Quincy, Mass., to Lincoln because, as he spends much of his time in Boston, he wishes, when he leaves the city, to get into the country, and has been crowded out of Quincy, where he was born and brought up, by a dense population of some 20,000 people. Besides, Quincy has lately become a municipality, and he is fond of the New-England town form of government. His elder brother, John Quincy, remains a resident of the ancestral town, and so does his other brother, Brooks, who lives in the old homestead that President John Adams bought of a royalist family and made his home.

—Bishop-elect Lawrence of Massachusetts will retain his house in Brattle Street, Cambridge, after his consecration. He will live on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, from the 1st of December until Easter, then go to Cambridge and stay there until the customary time of the departure of the family for the Summer home at Bar Harbor, Me.

—A roving paragraph says that Bret Harte has been a veritable rolling stone, having been in turn miner, printer, teacher, secretary, journalist, editor, poet, and novelist. The unidentified writer might have included United States Consul.

NUGGETS.

—They were choosing jurors in a criminal court in New-York this week, when a middle-aged man with an Italian name and an Italian accent, undergoing examination as to his qualifications for service, described himself as an "author and a manufacturer of soap." "An author, did you say?" inquired the lawyer. "Yes, Sir; but authors must live, and so I manufacture soap." An author who makes soap, and does jury duty at 50 cents a day, may "live," even though one may not accept his statement that he "must" do so.—The Critic.

—The value of a lake view has been fixed at $3,150 by a Lowell jury, which has awarded damages of that amount to a man whose view of a lake was shut off by a high fence and sheds erected by his neighbors out of spite.—Boston Globe.

—A few of the revolutionists of South America are still out of work, but the majority have found plenty of employment.—Chicago Record.

—It is said that five men can easily hold down a full-grown lion, while it takes nine to hold down a tiger. Still there are men foolish enough to

REPEAL LEADERS AROUSED

THEY BEGIN TO REALIZE THE MISTAKES THEY HAVE MADE.

The Talk About "Compromise" Not So Free as For the Past Few Days—Confidence in Unconditional Repeal Reviving Among the Administration Senators—The Majority May Yet Assert Itself Sufficiently to Execute the Will of the People.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—There has been a noticeable abatement of compromise talk among Senators to-day, and the result has been to revive confidence in the ultimate success of unconditional repeal. There has been good reason for the doubt which the friends of repeal have felt in the last week. The spectacle has been presented of a contingent of Democratic Senators following a smaller group of Republicans from the silver States, and lending their consent to the plan to prevent a vote on the proposition which all Democrats are pledged to carry to success.

The natural outcome of this illicit alliance was a scheme to unite upon a compromise measure which would "recognize" silver and in general suit the silver men rather than the men whose object now is to restore a condition of confidence. The plan of action pursued by the repeal leaders has been another important factor in discouraging the advocates of unconditional repeal. It is now nearly two months since the Senate began consideration of the repeal measure. The House, with four times as many members and the same conflicting interests to harmonize, disposed of the question in two weeks by meeting it in manly fashion. The threat had been made, in the meantime, that the Senate would "hang up" repeal for an indefinite period, but the public did not credit the statement. The developments have been decidedly in line with this threat. The enemies of repeal and of the public relied upon abuse of the rules of the body to help them carry out their plan of obstruction.

Contrary to the general belief, the leaders of the majority have adopted a course which has been thoroughly satisfactory to the opposition. Nothing to which the silver men have seriously objected has been forced upon them by the majority. They declared against continuous sessions, and there have not been any continuous sessions. They asked for time in order that every man who desired to speak might be heard. They have already been given more time than they are entitled to and many weeks more than the House required, and yet they show no disposition to close. It is their policy now, as it has been from the start, to "tire out" the friends of repeal.

Careful observers of the situation know that they have met with some measure of success, and that they have not been opposed with spirit. Those who criticise the course of the repeal leaders say that there would have been none of this if a different policy had been pursued. The commander who fears an enemy does not inspire confidence among his own forces. If some of the Senators who came to Washington in August prepared to vote for unconditional repeal are not as enthusiastic now as they were then, some of the blame must surely attach to those in charge of the movement, who have hesitated to push the fighting, and who have suggested that the outcome of the fight might be adverse to them.

It is true that the Senate rules have operated to aid the obstructionists. But with a majority that knows its rights and has as much resolution as the minority, it is useless to pretend to say that better results might not have been achieved before this.

There are signs to-day that something like action may be looked for soon. The criticism which has been hurled at the Democratic allies of the silver Republicans and at the repeated attempts to bring about a compromise may not have affected the party platforms of the Senate, but it has made other Senators more firm. The Republican Senator from the Northwest who was quoted in these dispatches last night said to-day to a correspondent of The New-York Times that he could see signs of a general stiffening up of the repeal forces.

"I am more confident than ever," he said, "that the Republican Senators who have been for repeal thus far will not desert their colors at this stage of the contest. They see now that it would be the height of folly to join in a Democratic scheme of compromise. The Democrats are in a majority in this body. There are enough Democratic and Republican votes in sight to carry repeal over every obstacle. Were it not for a few Democrats who persist in allying themselves with the silver Republicans the Voorhees bill would have passed ere this. As I said to you last night, if the Republicans were to lend themselves to compromise, they would simply be ruining themselves in the public estimation. By standing firm for repeal they place the blame for failure, if failure there should be, upon the Democratic majority. Although this is not a partisan question, I am sufficiently partisan in my views to realize that we would be neglecting a great opportunity were we to pursue any other course. It would be a fact to be proud of in the future to be able to show by The Congressional Record that the Republican Senators, or at least the great bulk of them, stood firm against compromise on the question of repeal.

"From conversations I have had to-day with Senators on both sides of the chamber, it seems clear to me that the compromise sentiment is much weaker than it was yesterday. I indorse heartily the plan proposed by the Senator quoted in The New-York Times this morning for getting a vote. He would introduce a resolution to proceed to a vote and call for a decision from the Chair as to the propriety of acting upon it immediately. Should the decision of the Chair be favorable or unfavorable, an appeal could be had to the Senate as a test of the sense of the Senate. This plan would necessitate the presence in the chamber of every Senator who is willing to vote for repeal. I believe it would succeed. It would require 'nerve,' however, and I must confess that we have not been treated to any exhibitions of nerve by the leaders of the repeal movement up to date.

"So far as a compromise is concerned, it seems to me that Mr. Cleveland will never consent to one. He has gone on record as opposed to anything except unconditional repeal. In view of his well-known views, does it not look the heighth of folly for Democrats or Republicans to listen to statements about compromises which are based on the alleged willingness of Mr. Cleveland to 'take what he can get?' In my opinion, a compromise of the character of any of the propositions thus far made would have to be passed over the President's veto to become operative. The Democratic Party would not care to shoulder this undesirable record."

There were but few Democratic repeal Senators in the chamber to-day. About fifteen of them were out of town and some of them will not return until next week. Mr. Gorman did not appear until late in the day. A Senator who discussed the situation with him to-day said that Mr. Gorman expressed the opinion that the fight should be carried on until unconditional repeal was assured. This Senator added that it seemed to him that Mr. Gorman had gained some fresh light on the subject in the last few hours and realized how unpopular a compromise movement would be. It is perfectly plain that all talk of a compromise would cease if the silver Senators and their Democratic allies saw that the repeal leaders proposed to fight to a finish.

There is a strong probability that in the next two or three days the more resolute of the repeal Senators will succeed in "pumping iron" into the spines of one or two gentlemen who have shown the lack of that highly-desirable property, and that a plan of action will be evolved which will not be relished by the Democratic Senators now lending their aid to the common enemy. It is plain that, unless something of this sort is done, repeal will be impossible.

There was little to edify visitors to the Senate Chamber in the proceedings to-day. Mr. Dolph, who is for unconditional repeal, persisted in speaking for the third or fourth time, apparently regardless of the fact that the people know the merits of the question thoroughly, and would prefer action to words. While he held the floor a discussion arose which developed the fact that Mr. Cleveland saw the great advantage which would accrue to this country in an international conference if it went into that conference untrammeled by a law which required it to purchase so much silver each year. Mr. Dolph took it upon himself to declare his belief that if the present bill became law there would be no action taken in the remainder of Mr. Cleveland's term looking to the relief of silver. This was in response to a question by Mr. Teller relative to the President's position. Mr. Palmer of Illinois immediately said that, while he was not authorized to speak for Mr. Cleveland, he believed that the President was not the enemy of silver, and that he held that there would be a much greater probability of securing international bimetallic coinage with the Sherman law purchasing provision killed.

Mr. Allison, who was a member of the last International Monetary Conference, asserted that Europe was very much interested in the outcome of the present attempt to scotch the Sherman law. Success now, in his opinion, would go far to bringing about the very thing for which the monetary conference was called.

Mr. Palmer called attention to the sad spectacle of the Senate majority being unable to carry out the will of the people because of the opposition of a few malcontents. This brought Mr. Dubois to his feet with a foolish disclaimer, and resulted in a challenge by Mr. Voorhees for a vote, which was not accepted.

Senator Brice on the Repeal Act.

Senator Calvin S. Brice was down town on Monday, attending to private business. When asked as to the prospects of the bill to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver act, he said: "A vote will be reached on the measure in the Senate by the middle or end of next week." The positive way in which the Senator said this led his hearers to believe the matter as good as settled.

WEDDINGS.

Lamarche—McAnerney.

HIGHLANDS OF THE NAVESINK, N. J., Oct. 3.—Miss Ellen Teresa McAnerney, daughter of John B. McAnerney, President of the Seventh National Bank of New-York City, was married this morning to Vincent Hyacinth Lamarche in the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help. The marriage ceremony was conducted by Archbishop Corrigan of New-York, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Roche of this place.

There was much interest in the wedding, and a special train brought many guests from New-York. The church was gracefully decorated with flowers and palms.

The bride was attired in white satin, trimmed with point lace, and wore a tulle veil, caught up on one side. She carried a bouquet of roses. The bride's maid of honor wore a gown of opal satin, the bodice trimmed with pale-green chiffon. The bridesmaid was Miss Mary McAnerney, sister of the bride. The best man was John Victor Lamarche, brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were J. Preston and Francis McAnerney, brother of the bride; James W. Grace, and Alfred V. Amy of New-York.

After the ceremony the guests were driven to the Deming Villa, where Sherry served a wedding feast. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Herker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lamarche, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Werlemann, Mrs. J. D. Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Kernochan, Mr. Henry Amy, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, E. Lamarche, the Misses Harrison, Miss Adams, Mr. and Mrs. James McBride, Mrs. Gardiner of New-York, Miss Benedict, T. A. Gardiner, and Miss Bushard, Miss Murray of Brooklyn, Miss Crimmins Coles, Mrs. Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. R. Beekman, Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Farrelly, the Rev. Dr. Barker and wife, C. C. Deming, and the Misses Campbell.

Schwab's Orchestra of New-York was in attendance. The reception rooms and parlors were elaborately dressed with flowers, ferns, and tropical plants. The breakfast room presented a rare scene of floral beauty. After the breakfast the guests enjoyed croquet on the extensive lawns, carriage riding through Hartshorn's romantic park, and boating on the Shrewsbury.

Loeb—Boehm.

At 6:30 o'clock last evening Miss Belle Boehm, daughter of S. C. Boehm, was married at her home, 5 East Eightieth Street, to Julius Ralph Loeb of this city. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Koehler, rabbi of Temple Beth-El.

There was no best man. Max S. Boehm, Jerome Frank, Lawrence W. Ahrens, and Sidney New served as ushers.

The bride was attended by Miss Lucille Strauss, as maid of honor. The bride wore an Empire gown of heavy white satin, trimmed with pearls. The tulle veil was fastened by a coronet of diamonds.

A reception followed the wedding, and afterward there was dancing.

Among the guests were Mrs. Charles Besthoff, Miss Besthoff, Mrs. Julius Loeb of Covington, Ind., the Misses Abrends, Joseph Korn, Miss Flora Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Boehm, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Boehm, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Eckstein, William Eckstein, Miss Popper, Miss Berlina Kecht, and Gustav Boehm.

Mr. and Mrs. Loeb will live in this city.

Klotz—Fowler.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 3.—A pretty wedding was celebrated at the home of Mrs. Fowler, 11 John Street, to-day, when Miss Julia K. Fowler was married to Lewis S. Klotz of Toronto, Canada. The bride wore a gown of peau de sole trimmed with duchesse lace, and carried a bunch of bridal roses. She also wore a handsome diamond necklace, the gift of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe. The ushers were Dr. McKinsey and O. E. Bromaskl.

Among those present were Commissioner Klotz and family, Jacob Klotz of Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Star, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Hazen, and Dr. F. Frelinghuysen Coleman of Asbury Park, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hendrickson, Mrs. and Miss Hunt of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. G. Winters, J. Randolph Woodruff, Edward McWhood, Miss Jane Young, Miss Lottie Reeve, and William Ward.

Cutting—Hulbert.

Miss Elizabeth Hulbert and Frederick Page Cutting were married last evening at the home of William A. Hulbert of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street, by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church.

Miss Jeanie Rumsey, the maid of honor, wore a gown of pink silk and Duchesse lace. The bride was simply, but elegantly, attired in white satin. Edward B. Raymond of Boston was the best man.

Among the guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Hulbert, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Cutting, Judge and Mrs. Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Earle, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. George Woodward, and Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. Cutting will make their home in this city.

Cozzens—Redding.

There was a small wedding at the Murray Hill Hotel last evening at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Angie Chapman Redding, the widow of A. C. Redding of this city, became Mrs. Charles L. Cozzens.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, officiated.

Howard E. Watkins, Clarence H. Crombie, Charles H. Harriot, and Eugene Gibson were the ushers. The bride wore an imported gown of pearl-colored satin. The ornaments were diamonds.

Miss E. Wetmore Cozzens, and Mrs. Joseph Robbins Trimmer assisted the bride in receiving the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Cozzens started for Chicago last night, going by way of Washington.

Worth—Thorne.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 3.—A quiet and pretty home wedding took place to-day when Miss Carrie A. Thorne and George W. Worth, a real estate broker of Flushing, L. I., were married at the home of the bride. The Rev. Mr. Walker of St. Paul's Church officiated.

Mr. Worth is Secretary of the Crescent Boat Club and foreman of the Mutual Hose Company of Flushing. When the couple arrived in Flushing last night they received serenades from these two organizations. To-morrow they will start for Chicago.

MORE DISREPUTABLE POLITICS

OUTRAGE BY MACHINE DEMOCRATS IN LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

The Will of the People Set at Naught by Unscrupulous Partisans—County Convention Captured by Manipulation of the Roll of Delegates—Those Entitled to Control Forced to Bolt and Organize by Themselves—Two Delegations to Saratoga—Usurpation in Otsego.

GENESEO, Oct. 3.—Two delegatons will go to Saratoga from Livingston County. The contestants are the representatives of the anti-machine Democrats of he county who would no lie down under the outrageous usurpaons of the machine men.

The machine men had control of the County Committee, and placed on the roll a majority favorable to themselves. The opposition claimed to have carried ten of the seventeen towns, and when the action of the committee was announced shutting out the regularly-elected delegates from the towns of Livonia, Leicester, and Springwater, all Cleveland men, the excitement was intense. Chairman Ewart of the County Committee led the machine men, and Fletcher C. Peck of Nunda the Administration forces.

Both sides elected Chairmen and Secretaries, and proceeded to business. Both conventions appointed Committees on Contested Seats, and both sides seated their own men. The uproar and excitement was intense.

The anti-machine men elected Fletcher C. Peck, Dr. James E. Crisfield, and Charles H. Blackman delegates to the State Convention; B. G. Foss, E. R. Creveling, and R. M. Place delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and B. G. Foss, E. R. Creveling, Norman Gibbs, John Peele, and Harry Peck delegates to the Senatorial Convention. They also adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Livingston County have entire confidence in the ability of the Democracy of the several towns of this county to manage their local affairs, and that their right to do this through their town committees has never yet been surrendered or delegated to the County Central Committee, and we hereby denounce the assumption of power by said Central Committee as wholly without authority and an outrage upon the rights of Democrats.

Resolved, That this convention, speaking for the vast majority of Democrats of this county, indorse the Administration of Grover Cleveland as the bulwark of Democratic principles, of honest Democracy, and worthy of the support of the entire party.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the wise and economical administration of Gov. Flower.

Resolved, That we denounce the machine methods now used in the State of New-York and to-day for the first time exemplified in this convention by the arbitrary exercise of power to stifle and suppress the honest voice of a majority of the Democrats of Livingston County as expressed at the caucus held on the 30th in the seventeen towns of said county by majorities ranging from 38 to 141.

Resolved, That we will persist in our honest efforts to have the true voice and will of the Democracy of Livingston County heard in the council of the party, even if like methods prevail at Saratoga to defeat the popular will.

The Hill men elected Charles F. Wadsworth, George S. Ewart, and R. W. Cole delegates to the State Convention. Their delegates to the Senatorial Convention are Donald A. Fraser, H. J. Clark, R. V. Collan, Patrick Gray, and John McVicar, and to the Constitutional Convention E. W. Horton, H. W. Robbins, and J. E. Lockington.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The Democratic Convention for Otsego County held here to-day was intended to be a harmonious affair, it being understood that two machine men and one anti-machine man should represent the county in the Saratoga Convention.

Judge Tennant, the leader of the Hill forces, however, caused the names of three Hill men to be presented, and thus started a fight which resulted in overwhelming the Hill forces, and perhaps would have overthrown them had it not been for the absolutely autocratic ruling of the Chairman, Dr. George Merritt, a radical Hill man.

When the time arrived for presenting names of delegates, Hill men presented Shirley Huntington of Oneonta, William H. Ely of Worcester, and H. Dwight Luce of Richfield. Charles Bowne of Morris, father-in-law of Appraiser Walter H. Bunn, at once offered as a substitute the names of three Cleveland men.

The Chairman ignored the amendment and put the original motion, which he declared carried, although the vote was apparently the other way. Mr. Bowne appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the Chairman again ignored him, and proceeded with other business.

The Cleveland men are indignant, but do not intend carrying the matter any further. In view of the fact that this is admitted to be a Hill county, the action of the Hill men in the convention to-day is considered a poor piece of politics.

The convention nominated Robert Townsend of Oneonta for County Judge, Lee B. Crittenden of Otsego for County Clerk, M. R. Hinkley of Otsego for Treasurer, and Ephraim Burnside of Otsego for Sheriff.

SUFFOLK COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Strong Ticket Placed in the Field by Democrats—Results in Other Counties.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 3.—The Suffolk County Democratic Convention met here this afternoon. The proceedings were thoroughly harmonious. It was the opinion among those present that the party would make a great showing in the county next month. The men placed in nomination will receive the united support of their party.

The ticket is as follows: Assemblyman, John J. Taylor of Riverhead; Sheriff, Alexander N. Penny of Good Ground; County Treasurer, Henry A. Fordham of Southampton; District Attorney, Robert S. Pelletreau of Patchogue; Superintendent of the Poor, William R. Fanning of Riverhead; Justice of Sessions, William B. Cooper of Babylon; Coroners, W. Baker Gibson of Huntington and Robert G. Cornell of Riverhead; School Commissioner, First District, Benjamin A. Sawyer of Southampton; Second District, Rowland Miles of Northport.

The delegates to the State Convention are Levi L. Howell, Hallock J. Bishop, and Leander Wingert. The delegate to the Judicial Convention is Thomas S. Mount. The delegates to the Senatorial Convention are Charles R. Street, Benjamin M. Bailey, Edwin Bailey, Edward Hawkins, Brindley D. Sleight, James D. Eaton, Henry A. Reeves, Charles H. Smile, Townsend Wright, Selah S. Brewster, Julius Hanser, and William H. Lewis.

Almet F. Jenks was the convention's choice for Supreme Court Judge. Judge John R. Reid of Babylon received the convention's indorsement for the Senatorial nomination in the First District.

KINGSTON, Oct. 3.—The Democratic Convention of Ulster County held to-day in Kingston was one of the most enthusiastic conventions ever held in the county. By a vote of 44 to 24 the convention assigned to Assemblyman Jacob Rice the power to name the twelve delegates from Ulster to the convention of the Fourteenth Senatorial District. His opponent was George Bush. Dr. William E. Little of Rosendale was nominated for Coroner and Michael Hanlon of Rosendale for Justice of Sessions. Assemblyman Rice is looked upon as a strong candidate for State Senator.

MIDDLETOWN, Oct. 3.—The Democratic Assembly Convention for the Second District of Orange County met here to-day. John Kinsila was renominated for the Assembly by acclamation, and Willard M. Clark of Walkill was nominated for School Commissioner. The old Assembly Committee was reappointed.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Results in Various County and Senatorial Conventions.

KINGSTON, Oct. 3.—The Republican Convention of the First Assembly District of Ulster County, held at Kingston to-day, elected as delegates to the State Convention G. D. B. Hasbrouck, Charles Davis, M. F. Osterhoudt, Victor Shultis, and J. S. Everett. Walter C. Dobson, N. M. Nash, A. J. Simpson, Michael Burns, and W. E. Reynolds were chosen alternates.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District, at New-Paltz, renominated James Lounsbury of Kerhonkson for Member of Assembly. The delegates to the State Convention are: Dr. Josiah Hasbrouck of Port Ewen, James Lounsbury of Kerhonkson, John Mann of Marlborough, Cornelius J. Lefever of Rosendale, and Alexander C. Hasbrouck of Highland.

MONTICELLO, Oct. 3.—The Republican County Convention in session at Monticello to-day renominated Uriah Messiter for the Assembly. Melvin H. Couch was renominated for County Judge over ex-Judge A. Potts, and George O. Fraser was renominated for County Clerk. The nominations for Judge and Clerk were hotly contested.

GENEVA, Oct. 3.—The Republican Senatorial Convention to-day nominated ex-Senator Saxton on the first ballot, the vote standing: Saxton, 19; Hunter, 9; Titus, 6. The nomination was made on the eighty-sixth ballot. The four votes of Yates County decided the contest.

TROY, Oct. 3.—The Second Assembly District Convention of Rensselaer County met to-day at Petersburg. John M. Chambers of Lansingburg was nominated for Assemblyman by acclamation. The following were elected delegates to the State Convention: Ex-Congressman John A. Quackenbush, William P. Brown, C. W. Scriven, H. W. Gardinier, Richard A. Derrick, George W. Lohnes, and Charles H. Hitchcock. The following District Committee was chosen: Nelson M. Viall, Schagticoke; George Van Hyning, Hoosick; Eugene A. Van Pelt, Brunswick; George McMurray, Lansingburg; W. O. Howard, Grafton; Edward McGraw, Pittstown; A. J. Moses, Petersburg; James Lucey, Thirteenth Ward, Troy, and Robert T. Shearer, Fifth Ward, Troy.

At a meeting of the District Committee, held immediately at the conclusion of the Assembly Convention, W. O. Howard of Grafton was made Chairman and James Lucey of Troy Secretary.

The Republicans of the First Assembly District have elected as delegates to the State Convention Gen. Joseph B. Carr, James L. Thompson, Col. Charles L. MacArthur, Z. F. Magill, and George P. Ide. The alternates are Charles S. Francis, Jr., ex-Sheriff Shepard Tappen, T. Henry Dutcher, James Fitzgerald, and George B. Wellington.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 3.—After taking sixty-seven ballots the Senatorial Convention for the Twentieth District adjourned at 8:30 o'clock this evening until to-morrow morning. Sixty-six ballots were cast as follows: Jones of Herkimer County, 8; Warner of Montgomery, 7; Donaldson of Saratoga, 9; Yates of Schenectady, 9. On the sixty-seventh ballot the five Schenectady delegates threw their votes to Donaldson of Saratoga.

A SCHEME THAT FAILED.

Walter L. Sessions Unable to Make a Deal with Democrats.

JAMESTOWN, Oct. 3.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention held here to-day placed in nomination Urban Prescott of Machias for Senator and nominated Obed Edson, Hiram Smith, Charles S. Cary, Elvin Reynolds, and William Cranson for Constitutional Delegates. Mr. Prescott is also the nominee of the Populists for Senator.

Ever since Frank W. Higgins of Olean was nominated by the Republicans in this district for Senator, the coterie of Chautauqua Republicans which is headed by ex-Representative Walter L. Sessions, a brother of "Lo" Sessions, has been busily at work trying to bring about a fusion between the Democrats and the bolters, so as to encompass Higgins's defeat.

The Democrats would not take any active part in the movement, but would let Mr. Sessions to hold a convention and get a candidate nominated who was satisfactory to the bolters. Then the Democrats said they might indorse. Mr. Sessions issued an address to all disgruntled Republicans, Democrats, and Populists, and had his convention at Jamestown early this afternoon. There was but a small attendance. No person was a candidate, and Mr. Sessions was obliged to assume the leadership himself.

He was nominated for Senator, and then a committee was appointed to wait on the Democratic Convention and ask for its indorsement. The Democrats, however, were not in the indorsing business. They heard the report of the committee of bolters, and then went ahead and nominated Mr. Prescott.

The bolt is not likely to amount to much. It is but a continuation of the Republican faction fight which has raged in Chautauqua County for years.

Nobody Would Take the Nomination.

ELMIRA, Oct. 3.—The Republican Convention for Chemung County was held at Horseheads this afternoon. The calling of the convention to order was delayed two hours. No person could be found who was willing to accept the nomination for Member of Assembly. Finally J. Sloat Fassett put in an appearance, and urged several to accept.

The nomination was offered to J. A. Gibson, Abner Wright, Wilson Ruggles, and others, but they refused to let their names be used. The convention concluded to give power to the County Committee to nominate, and the committee is hunting for a man.

Wilson Ruggles, Charles Covert, and J. P. Smith were chosen delegates to the Twenty-Seventh Senatorial Convention. They were instructed for John M. Diven, who defeated ex-Speaker Bush for the Assembly last Fall. J. Sloat Fassett, Henry Flood, Abner C. Wright, G. Dana Rhodes, William Van Duser, and J. L. Radin were chosen delegates to the State Convention. Arthur S. Fitch was nominated for County Clerk.

The Democrats will hold their regular County Convention the 14th inst.

Some Cold-Water Candidates.

NEW-BRIGHTON, Oct. 3.—The Richmond County Prohibitionists have nominated for County Judge and Surrogate, E. M. Eadie; County Clerk, William H. Depuy; School Commissioner, H. C. Horton; Assemblyman, J. T. Wright.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3.—Niagara County Prohibitionists have placed the following ticket in nomination: James W. Allen of Royalton for Assemblyman, Nelson A. Randall of Hartland for Sheriff, Reuben L. Lamb of Wilson for County Treasurer, E. J. Townsend of Newfane for Coroner, Charles F. Williams of Royalton and Ruth A. Frost of Somerset for School Commissioners. Elias Root of Tonawanda is the Prohibition candidate for Senator for the Twenty-ninth District.

Judge Robertson Not a Candidate.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 3.—Judge Robertson announced for publication to-day that he would not accept a nomination for the Senate. He said that he could have the nomination unanimously if he chose. He has served more years in the Senate than any other man. He says that he is not an aspirant for political honors. Col. E. A. McAlpn of Sing Sing is now prominently mentioned for the Senatorship.

Women In High Favor In Oneida County.

ROME, Oct. 3.—The Democrats of the Second Oneida District have nominated Miss Clara A. Kellogg of Westmoreland for School Commissioner. Each of the four Democratic candidates for this office in Oneida County is a woman.

Assembly Nominations.

Herkimer County—Cornelius S. Johnson, (Proh.)
Livingston County—Otte Kelsey, (Rep.)
Madison County—L. B. Kers, (Rep.)
Ontario County—Allen B. Welch, (Pop.)
Orange County, Second District—John Kinsilla.
Otsego County—W. L. Fellows, (Dem.)
Queens County—Theodore Koehler, (Gleason Dem.)
Rensselaer County, Second District—John M. Chambers, (Rep.)
Schenectady County—Thomas W. Winne, (Rep.)
Seneca County—Edward M. Rumsey, (Rep.)
Steuben County, Second District—Merritt F. Smith, (Rep.); John F. Murray, (machine Dem.); George B. Drake, (anti-machine Dem.)
Suffolk County—John J. Taylor, (Dem.)
Sullivan County—Uah Messiter, (Rep.)
Ulster County—James Lounsbury, (Rep.)
Wyoming County—B. Tilton, (Rep.)

AT THE HOTELS.

—Sir Henry Wood of England is at the Brevoort.

—Senator E. D. White of Louisiana is at the Normandie.

—Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Nevada is at the Holland.

—Alexander Graham Bell of Washington, D. C., is at the Gilsey.

—Baron Fallon of the Belgian Legation at Washington is at the Cambridge.

—Miss Fanny Davenport and A. A. McLeod of Philadelphia are at the Imperial.

—Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds and family of Vermont are at the Victoria.

—W. C. Van Horne, Duncan McIntyre, and R. B. Angus of Montreal are at the Waldorf.

—Dr. Adolph Stoecker of Berlin and Judge William H. Adams of the New-York Supreme Court are at the Buckingham.

—Sir Richard E. Webster and Surgeon General Farrell of England and Count Strickland of Malta are at the Windsor.

—Sir Richard Musgrave of England and ex-Secretary William C. Endicott of Massachusetts are at the Fifth Avenue.

$18.00 Excursions to Columbian Exposition. Pennsylvania Railroad. Friday, Oct. 6. Tourist agent on train. Special coaches for ladies and families. Allegheny Mountains by daylight. Only one night on train. Leave New-York 9:00 A. M. Arrive Chicago following noon. Other dates, Oct. 11, 17, and 21.—*Adv.*

WELCOME TO PROF. HELMHOLTZ

RECEPTION TO THE GERMAN SCIENTIST AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

As the Guest of President and Mrs. Seth Low He Meets Many Distinguished New-Yorkers—Sketch of His Remarkable Career—Admired Wherever Science Has a Friend—Eminent Equally in Physics and the Mathematical Relations of Physiology.

Prof. Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand Helmholtz, the distinguished German scientist, and Mrs. Helmholtz were given a large reception last evening in the Law Library of Columbia College by President Seth Low and Mrs. Low. There they met over 500 representative New-Yorkers in professional, business, and social circles.

The tables and desks were removed from the library, and the floor was covered with rugs. The collection of oil paintings of the Presidents of the college and of other celebrated men of learning were hung from the balcony ceiling, and behind the railing the great lines and banks of books formed an effective background. In the corners and in conspicuous places were clusters of palms and ferns.

Prof. and Mrs. Helmholtz dined with Dr. and Mrs. Low at their home, 30 East Sixty-fourth Street. They arrived at the college at 8:30 o'clock, and soon afterward guests began to pour in through the entrance to the library building on Forty-ninth Street. Holbrook Cushman, Reginald Gordon, Herschel C. Parker, C. C. Trowbridge, Asa S. Iglehart, Herbert T. Wade, Henry S. Curtis, Joseph T. Moneil, and Andrew A. Foyé presented the guests to Dr. and Mrs. Low, who introduced Prof. and Mrs. Helmholtz. The reception was over at 10:30 o'clock.

Among the guests were Chauncey M. Depew, John Woodbridge Davis, Thomas A. Edson, L. G. Engel, Charles S. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Godkin, S. D. Greene, J. Henry Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mayor and Mrs. Gilroy, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Alexander, Richard A. Anthony, Samuel D. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Beaman, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, Prof. and Mrs. Bickmore, Mr. and Mrs. Silas B. Brownell, James C. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Daniel H. Cockran, Dr. Francis Delafield, Prof. and Mrs. Henry Drisler, Prof. and Mrs. J. Howard Van Armingo, Prof. and Mrs. Ogden N. Rood, Prof. and John W. Burgess, Prof. and Mrs. Richmond Mayo-Smith, Prof. and Mrs. Augustus C. Merriam, Prof. and Mrs. Thomas R. Price, Prof. and Mrs. John Kom Kees, Mr. and Mrs. Brander Matthews, Prof. and Mrs. E. R. H. Seligman, Prof. and Mrs. Herbert L. Osgood, Prof. and Mrs. James M. Crosby, Prof. and Mrs. George A. Carpenter, Prof. and Mrs. Jasper T. Goodwin, Prof. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Prof. and Mrs. A. V. Williams Jackson, Prof. James F. Kemp, Prof. John D. Quackenbos, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holt, Judge and Mrs. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Brayton Ives, Morris K. Jesup, George C. Kabbé, Henry S. Kissam, Peter Marie, D. O. Mills, J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles T. McKim, Oswald Ottendorfer, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Avery, Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Bishop Abram N. Littlejohn, W. Bayard Cutting, George L. Rives, Frederic R. Coudert, Prof. and Mrs. Henry S. Munroe, Prof. Frederick R. Hutton, Prof. and Mrs. Pierre de Peyster Ricketts, Prof. and Mrs. Thomas Egleston, Prof. and Mrs. Nathaniel L. Britton, Prof. and Mrs. Frank Hemmpage Sherman, the Rev. Dr. George R. Vandewater, the Rev. Dr. William C. Rainsford, Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root, Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, Spencer Trask, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Dean and Mrs. William A. Seaver, Prof. and Mrs. George M. Cuming, Prof. and Mrs. Francis M. Paddock, Prof. and Mrs. George W. Kirchwey, Prof. and Mrs. John B. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. James W. McLane, Dr. and Mrs. William Detmold, Dr. George L. Peabody, Dr. John T. Metcalfe, Dr. Edward Curtis, Dr. George M. Dutcher, Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, and Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas.

Prof. Helmholtz is admired wherever science has a friend. He is seventy-two years of age, and the history of his life is a record of amazing discoveries. He is the son of a modest teacher at the Potsdam Gymnasium, and has risen by merit alone to an elevated station. A profound philosopher among those whom it is always sufficient to designate as great, the element of honesty, of scientific honesty anxious to restore priority of inventions to their original authors, never obscure, has been so predominant in his work that his biographers in all languages have always made of it a particular reference.

He was primarily educated at Potsdam, graduated in medicine at the Military Institute of Berlin, practically followed the profession at La Charité Hospital, and as a military surgeon at Potsdam. He became Professor of Anatomy at the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin in 1848, Professor of Physiology at Königsberg in 1849, at Bonn in 1855, at Heidelberg in 1858, at Berlin in 1871.

He invented the mirror with which the retina of the living eye is studied, he revolutionized acoustics, he made researches on the relations of sound to sight that led to the establishment of the general conclusion of the existence of "Klangfärbe," a series of sound colors which may be arranged in accordance with the definite laws of the solar spectrum.

He invented the double siren for the investigaeion of the laws of interference of sound. He gave a satisfactory explanation of the cause whence arises difference of quality or timbre or acoustic color between different sounds. He showed conclusively that there are but few sounds which are of a perfectly simple character, that is, in which the fundamental is not accompanied by one or more overtones. He demonstrated the inaccuracy of many theories in many studies. His attributing of the disagreeable impression of beats on the ear to the same physiological cause as the one to which is due the painful effect on the eye of a faint, flickering light was a revelation to students of acoustics.

His ophthalmometer, which accurately measures the reflected images in the eye, his ophthalmoscope, which shows a virtual and erect or a real and reversed image of the retina; his table of compound colors produced by mixing other colors; his theory of color perception based on the assumption that three kinds of nerve fibres exist in the retina, the excitation of which gives respectively sensations of red, green, and violet, and in fine all modern progress in analysis of the sensations of the eye, attest the obligations that are due to him by students of optics.

He was ever tireless. He published in 1841 a work on "The Nerves of the Invertebrata"; in 1847, "The Conservation of Force"; in 1848, "On Heat Generated by Muscular Action"; in 1850, on "Measurements Affecting the Periodical Contractions of Muscles and the Distribution of the Nerves Contained in Them"; in 1852, "On a Method of Measuring Small Intervals of Muscular Action"; in 1856 to 1866, a "Manual of Physiological Operations."

He published on optics "A Sketch of the Construction of the Living Eye" in 1851, "The Theory of Permanent Colors" in 1852, "The Sight of Man" in 1855, "Brewster's New Analysis of Solar Light" in 1851, "The Lines in the Solar Spectrum" in 1855, and "The Telestereoscope" in 1857.

He published in 1862 his "Theory of the Impressions of Sound"; then his popular work on the "Sensations of Tone as a Physiological Basis for the Theory of Music"; in 1856, "Heat Considered as a Mode of Action"; in 1853, "The Formation of Electric Currents in Living Bodies"; in 1854, "The Origins of Force According to Claudius," and revised two collected editions of his works—one published at Leipsic in 1881 and 1883, the other consisting of his lectures and scattered articles published at Brunswick in 1884.

He wrote almost 150 scientific papers, every one of which is of the highest value. In a land of specialists he stands alone in being eminent equally in physics and in the mathematical relations of physiology.

All the scientific societies have conferred public distinctions upon him. The Royal Society of London awarded the Copley Medal to him in 1873, and the German Emperor issued a decree "raising him to the status of nobility" in 1883. All his works are authoritative.

All the reference books on optics, acoustics, and electricity have foundations on the labor that he has accomplished, or are studded with observations, discoveries, inventions which he made, and by which all branches of scientific knowledge have been extraordinarily developed. A reception is to be tendered to Prof. Helmholtz by the Century Club this evening. He will sail on the Saale on Saturday.

Going to the World's Fair.

The Governor's staff, Governor's Foot Guard,

PISTOL DUEL IN A GRAVEYARD.

Watchmen Mistake Each Other for Burglars and Fire Several Wild Shots.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 3.—The windows and doors in Grace Church, this village, are connected, by an electric burglar alarm, with the bell in the church spire. At 2 o'clock this morning the church bell commenced ringing. Night Watchman Godfrey Meyer, supposing burglars were forcing an entrance into the church, stole cautiously into the graveyard and began a circuit of the edifice.

Suddenly there was a pistol shot, and a bullet whizzed near Meyer's head. He drew his revolver and fired in the direction from which the shot came. Then he dodged behind a gravestone, as a second bullet struck the stone. Meyer fired at the form of a man he saw crouching in the shadow of the church. A fusillade of shots ensued.

There is no telling how the duel would have ended had not the moon come out from behind a cloud. By its rays the night watchman recognized in the supposed burglar his associate, Frank Isenbrant. The recognition was mutual. During the shooting the church bell continued to ring. After the duel the watchman entered the church to learn the cause.

It was not until this afternoon, when Meyer and Isenbrant visited the church and found the insulation on the wires had been worn off or eaten through by a mouse, thereby closing the circuit, that the mystery of the bell ringing was explained.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—PARLORMAID. — By two North of Ireland girls; together or separate; would go to Albany; one as chambermaid, the other as parlormaid or waitress. J. H., Box 827 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl for chamberwork and assist with washing or waiting; willing and obliging; good city references. 213 East 3d St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl; first-class chambermaid and waitress, or do chamberwork alone; best city reference. 181 East 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid; would assist with any other work; five years' city reference. M. C., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as competent chambermaid and assist with washing; in a small family; best city reference. 208 East 38th St., 10 to 3; ring Barker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant as competent chambermaid; do plain sewing; would assist with waiting; city or country; city references. 163 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Nurse and seamstress.—By a respectable French girl; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 32 East 12d St., Wednesday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with washing; in private family; seven years' reference from last place. A. B., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; eight years' city reference. N. M., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid in a nice family; is a very good seamstresser; can supply best of city references. M. M., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent German girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference. L. B., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Call at her sister's present employer's, 31 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and assist with waiting or do plain sewing; best of reference. 113 East 54th St., Bannon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a reliable girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting, or do waiting alone; in small private family. Can be seen all week at present employer's, 64 East 80th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl, in nice family, as chambermaid and waitress; or chambermaid and assist with children; city references. M. R., 20 West 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; willing and obliging; moderate wages; city or country. 124 East 41st Street.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress or light housework. 240 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, as chambermaid and assist with waiting. 448 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; with the best city reference; in private family. 400 West 41st St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; to plain sewing; in private family; good city reference. C., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in a private family; has two years' best city reference. L. N., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a French girl to do chamberwork and washing. T. V., 370 7th Av., first floor, back; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with waiting; excellent city reference; lady can be seen. E. H., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl lately landed as chambermaid and seamstress in private family. Box 270 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—French girl to do chamberwork and assist with waiting in private family. Mrs. Thinion, 427 7th Av., second floor back.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and wait on an invalid lady. Call or address, for two days, 202 East 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid or laundress. D. E., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; best city reference. N. M., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; no cards. 32 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; no cards. 516 3d Av., Bennett's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. J. C., 903 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid or waitress; best city references. 217 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 444 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. 234 East 68th St.; ring Clark's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid or parlormaid; first-class city reference. M. T., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid or waitress in private boarding house. 226 East 35th St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting in private family; best of city reference. 54 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat, willing young woman as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. 780 8th Av., first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family; is willing to assist with washing if required. 81 West 45th St.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as competent chambermaid or parlormaid in first-class family; best city reference. 587 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant; willing to assist in pantry; city or country; best reference. K. G. L., 231 West 16th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; good city references. A. H., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person; would do plain sewing; best city reference. 614 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl for chamberwork and waiting; reference. 416 West 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—In private family; can do plain sewing; references. 157 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS. — Three years' references. 232 East 76th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—A lady of refinement, possessing fair knowledge of nursing, housekeeping, needlework, &c., and with previous experience, will give assistance as companion in exchange for comfortable home and nominal salary only; references unexceptionable. B., Box 327 New-Canaan, Conn.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; no cards. Between 11 and 12, at 231 West 16th St., third bell, west.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in a private family; eight years' best city reference. 1,212 3d Av.; ring Sheridan's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; excellent city reference. 224 East 49th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; is also first-class laundress; city or country; references from last employer. 225 East 59th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and assist with washing in a private family; city or country; best city references. 1,612 Avenue A, Clancey's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, entrées, and desserts; personal city references. 120 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a woman as competent cook in private family. Present employer's, 53 Clinton Place.

COOK.—By a first-class Swede; professional cook; excellent references. 336 4th Av.

YOUNG, COMPETENT, PROTESTANT WAITress in small family. 54 West 47th St.

SECOND COOK.—By a young girl, as second cook or kitchenmaid; under a French chef. 302 East 44th St., 2 floors.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two competent girls, one as first-class English cook equal to a chef, the other as first-class laundress; wages, $25; private family; would go together or separate; have both excellent city references. 254 West 32d St., care of Mrs. McCoy.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, boning, larding; capable of getting up nice company dinners; all kinds of ice cream; good baker; bread, cake, pastry; best city reference. 111 West 16th St., rear.

COOK.—First-class in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, entrees, game, and desserts; will do marketing; first-class city reference. F. T., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By two reliable Swedish girls together; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; reference. 227 East 121st St., care Mrs. Clason.

COOK.—By a respectable woman, as excellent family cook; all kinds soups and desserts; good baker; 3 years' references from last place; will do plain washing. H. S., Box 225 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; can get up dishes of most anything; accustomed to kitchenmaid; good city reference. M. T., Box 859, Times, Uptown.

COOK.—First-class; takes entire charge of kitchen and marketing; good manager; economical and obliging; best city references; seen three days. C. Williams, 642 8th Av., two flights up.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook; willing to assist with washing; good reference from last place. 200 West 51st St., from 10 to 2; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman as good plain cook and laundress in small private family; two years and a half best city references from last place. B. H., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands dinners and French cooking; good baker; good city reference; lady can be seen. 140 West 28th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; best city reference. 206 East 59th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, one as cook, other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference if required. 523 West 49th St.; no cards answered.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as good cook and laundress in small private family. Call Wednesday, 9 to 4, 516 West 51st St., second floor; no cards.

COOK.—By a young women as good plain cook in a small private family; two years and a half best city reference from last place. B. H., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; would like to go together; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 169 East 33d St., ring four times.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands all branches; excellent baker; last employer can be seen; will assist with washing and ironing if required. 490 6th Av., Room 9.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 163 East 28th St., one flight.

COOK.—From the South; thorough cook; first-class baker; all meats, soups, fish, game, and made dishes; reference, city or country; wages, $4 per week. 1,017 6th Av., between 57th and 58th Sts.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; best city reference. 200 East 32d St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her duties; good baker; good reference. A. D., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls in a small private family; one as cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 25 West 44th St.; ring Sullivan's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish young woman; excellent cook; serves dinners in style; first-class reference. Address H. B., Times Agency, 162 East 23d St.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman, to cook, wash, and iron; in private family; good reference. Mrs. Higgins, 231 West 35th St., 4 flights back.

COOK.—Fully competent; understands all kinds of first-class cooking; in private family; do coarse washing if required; excellent city reference. 224 West 32d St.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By competent Swedish cook; by day, week, or month; where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class reference; city or country. S., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By clean, reliable woman as good plain cook; good laundress; in small family; or would do general housework; flat preferred; good city reference. 223 West 27th St., one flight, front.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls, to go together, to do the work in a small private family; good city reference from last employer. 223 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl to do cooking and plain washing in small private family; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. C. M., 309 East 58th St., second bell.

COOK.—By a colored woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; will do coarse washing; can give best of reference. Mary A. Winfield, 540 West 27th St.

COOK, &c.—By a most respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city references. Answer by letter, Cook, 156 East 125th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; thoroughly competent; in private family; best city reference; no cards. 252 West 30th St., first floor.

COOK, WASH AND IRON.—By a competent North Ireland Protestant young woman; in small, private family; city or country; good references. 156 West 28th St., Room 1.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman; is first-class; does not object to an apartment house; good city references. K. B., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; good baker; first-class city references. M. A., Box 329, Times, Uptown.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; together in one house or separate; best of city references. 203 East 44th St., top bell.

COOK.—First-class; understands game and French cooking; soups of all kinds and pastry; good reference. Call or address, for two days, 310 West 49th St.

COOK.—By middle-aged American woman to do cooking or would cater for first-class boarding house; excellent bread and cake baker; best of city references. E. F., 248 West 32d St.

COOK.—First-class; French; in first-class private family; understands her duties in every respect; willing, obliging; first-class personal recommendation. Josephine, 78 West 48th St.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; understands marketing thoroughly; fully competent to take entire charge; city reference. A. S., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in small private family; wages, $20 to $25; best of reference. 169 East 33d St., W.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in private family; does not object to coarse washing; best city reference. 221 East 35th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. 696 2d Av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young girl as cook and laundress; best city reference. 425 West 42d St.; ring first bell.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as good cook; best reference. 236 West 17th St.; ring three times.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; city references. 217 West 30th St.

COOK.—By a woman as excellent cook by the day or week; thoroughly understands her work; can be seen in her own rooms. 129 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a good cook and first-class laundress; in a private family; best city references. 1,113 Park Av., first bell right side.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman, to cook, wash, and iron; in small private family; best city reference. 658 2d Av., 2d bell.

COOK.—By a girl, as cook; would do washing; in small private family; has good references. 169 East 33d St.; ring bell three times.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; washing; best city references. 1035 2d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook and baker; entrées, clear soup, jellies, ices, creams. 241 West 37th St., second floor, back.

COOK.—By French woman as first-class cook; nice bread and pastry; no washing; best city references. A. D., 222 West 25th St.

COOK.—By an English cook; best reference; in school or old ladies' home. Lizzie, 221 East 44th St., one flight, back; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in small private family; first-class city reference. 238 East 29th St.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—By neat, tidy young girl; first-class city references; moderate wages. 124 East 41st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to go out by the day; excellent cook or any kind of domestic work; first-class references. Jane, 270 West 34th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By an English Protestant young woman; good housecleaner or make herself useful in private family; five years' city references. Lemon, 311 East 40th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, work by the day; first-class laundress; or would do any kind of work; first-class reference. 340 East 45th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do out washing or do any kind of day's work; care taker. 18 East 64th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a good laundress by the day or at home; also cleaning. 530 3d Av.; ring three times.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor wishes to recommend himself to ladies wishing perfect-fitting garments, well made; moderate prices; promenade and evening dresses, riding habits, jackets, mantles, &c.; Paris styles. Call and judge for yourselves at 320 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., one flight.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker, from Paris, by the day; first-class cutter and fitter; new skirts a specialty; city references; price, $3 a day. Mme. Ollivier, 212 West 32d St.

DRESSMAKER—Experienced dressmaker, by day; terms reasonable; latest Paris styles. A. Hall, 311 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; good skirtmaker; will also fit over dresses and alter; very neat sewer. Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS. — Good fitter; by day or week; moderate rates. L. R., 134 West 25th St., top floor.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced, highly recommended North German governess to fill her morning hours in school or family as visiting governess; speaks English and French; knows kindergarten system, handiwork, and gymnastics. B. K., 960 Park Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a lady of refinement as governess; fond of children and musical; or as companion to elderly lady or invalid; best of references. Governess, Box 208 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—Hanoverian; to make engagement for afternoon hours; German, English, music; no objection to take children out; best reference. F. D., 156 East 125th St.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION. — Acquirements, advanced English, French, Latin, and music. Teacher, Box 209 Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated, experienced young lady, speaking German and French and understanding English and music, as nursery governess or companion; best references from family in Europe, three years and two years in America; lettres poste restante. Experienced, 200 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined, experienced, middle-aged German, speaking French and English; best city references. H. G., Box 241 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated North German as nursery governess or useful companion to elderly lady; good sewer; good reference. Governess, 110 West 14th St.; no cards.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady, well educated, fine musical culture, as nursery governess; references. Mrs. Ockert, 669 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a North German lady, graduate, as visiting governess during day or afternoon; also private lessons; teaches all English branches, German, French, music, sewing; excellent city references. A. B., 1,227 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an American widow as housekeeper in a widower's family; take entire charge of house; care for one or two children; highest references. Mrs. S. T., 163 East 76th St.

HOUSEMAID.—By a thorough housemaid and good seamstress in private family; long and best references. M. R., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEMAID.—By a young woman as upper housemaid where three or four under housemaids are kept, or some position of trust in private family; highest references. L. B. K., 1,227 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent Canadian girl, to do general housework in small family in a flat; good city references. 162 East 73d St.; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a refined elderly widow; in small private family. 333 West 47th St.; ring Williams bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework or up-stairs work; willing and obliging. 313 East 45th St., top floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young girl in a small private family or a flat; good references. N. C., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; good plain cook, washer and ironer; moderate wages. 124 East 41st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By Protestant girl for general housework in small family; $13. L. W., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable woman to do housework by day or week; references. 240 East 94th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young woman for general housework; no objections to children. 8 West 44th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a very respectable colored girl for general housework; good reference. 459 6th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl of 18 to do light housework for two in family. 273 West 35th St., ring twice.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do general housework; city references. 76 West 55th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant; thoroughly understands her duties as a maid, having lived in first-class families; good hairdresser and dressmaker; can furnish five years' city reference from last employer; no objection to wait on invalid. L. K., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant; good hairdresser and dressmaker; can do any kind of sewing by hand or machine; understands her duties thoroughly; best city references from last employer. 629 6th Av., in store.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; competent in all her duties; good family seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; good packer and traveler; English; best city references. S. K., 258 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French or French-Swiss; must be good dressmaker and hairdresser; references required. Call, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at 24 West 75th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser; competent in all her duties; city references. F. B., 392 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—In a first-class family, or take full charge of one or two children, by a refined North German; excellent seamstress. Lavison, 7 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl; thoroughly understands her duties; good sewer and hairdresser; willing to travel; best city references. Lady's Maid, 772 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced Protestant woman; a good hairdresser, seamstress; experienced traveler; best of city reference. L. M., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish girl, Protestant, as lady's maid; is first-class hairdresser; good seamstress; excellent packer; willing to travel; best city references. 12 West 16th St.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—By a French person, newly arrived, as lady's maid or nurse; good seamstress. 144 East 19th St.; ring three times.

MAID.—By an educated North German, to grown children as maid, or any position of trust; no objection to traveling. Advertising Office, A., 850 3d Av.

MAID.—By experienced woman to elderly or invalid lady; good seamstress; best of city references given. 205 East 72d St., first bell, top flat.

MAID.—To young ladies; would assist with chamberwork; by a young person, speaking French fluently. 11 East 52d St., from 11 till 2 or from 3 to 5, Wednesday.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid to young lady; good sewer; honest; good references. B. D., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a respectable girl as maid to an elderly lady or invalid, and do family sewing; willing and obliging. Morris, 142 East 84th St.

MAID.—By French girl as maid for growing children; good sewer; honest; first-class references. L. L., 208 West 36th St.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR WAIT ON A delicate lady; good reference. 217 West 21st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young woman, as first-class laundress in private family; best city references. M. L., Box 868, Times, Uptown.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; three years' reference from last employer. L. H., 110 East 41st St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl; first-class laundress; willing to assist with a little chamberwork; in private family; best city reference. 430 4th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent young woman, as first-class laundress; in a private family; has first-class references; wages, $25. 129 West 33d St., Room 12.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; first-class reference; no objection to country near the city. J. C., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as laundress; has over three years' city reference; willing and obliging; wages, $20. A. M., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; has three and a half years' city reference; willing and obliging; wages, $20. R. S., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; best city references. R. L., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a German girl as laundress; is willing to assist with chamberwork; city reference. 293 West 116th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman, as laundress in private family; excellent city reference. Wagner, 148 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. M. A., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; two years' reference from last employer. 152 West 70th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress by the day; understands her business; good reference. B. E., 257 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; first-class city references. 798 6th Av., between 45th and 46th Sts.; ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. 222 East 81st St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city references. 323 East 59th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurse.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By respectable Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take full charge from birth, three years' reference; no cards. 354 East 49th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced person as infant's nurse; can take full charge; city or country; best city reference. 40 West 10th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced German woman as nurse; capable of taking care of an infant from birth; also understands bottle babies; best city reference from last employer. 909 6th Av., two days, ring second bell.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-experienced Englishwoman as nurse to children over three years; speaks French fluently; is accustomed to travel; best reference. 100 West 50th St., from 10 to 3; ring dressmaker's bell.

NURSE. — By respectable woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly competent to take entire charge; willing and obliging; four years' reference from last place; employer can be seen. 972 6th Av., ring three times; two days.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; German; take care of baby or one or two children; good city reference; willing to travel. 409 West 37th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; understands the full care of bottle-fed babies; is a good seamstress; first-class city reference. A. G., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a Protestant nurse to baby or growing children; is kind and patient; city or country or would travel; do sewing; good city reference. M. E., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent, well-recommended young Swiss as nurse to young baby; speaks French and German fluently; good wages. Miss Schuep, Box 151 Times.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant North German American, for one or two children; no objection to sewing; best city reference. C. M., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an educated North German; good seamstress and machine sewer; fine needleworker; is also first-class milliner to grown children, or as maid. S. B., Box 160 Times Agency, 554 1d Av.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; can take full charge, and raise on bottle; good seamstress; first-class city references. E. G., Box 253, Times, Uptown.

NURSE.—By competent English Protestant woman as infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best of references. L. H., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant North German American for one or two children; no objection to do sewing; best city reference. Toy store, 639 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a woman; thoroughly competent infant's nurse; take entire charge at night; bring up on bottle; would travel; best city reference; sews nicely. 573 3d Av., in store.

NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge of invalid or insane lady; references. A. J., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse, to take care of a child from birth and bring up on bottle; understands all kinds of food; best city reference. Call, for two days, Mrs. Teune, 6 East 85th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl as competent nurse; would assist with chamberwork; no objection to country; very best reference. M. B., 257 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By refined young French girl, (Protestant,) speaks only French, to take care of grown children; best references. M. L., 220 East 21st St., first floor.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent nurse for baby; highest personal city reference; wages, $20. Higgins, 200 East 46th St., third bell.

NURSE.—By a North German girl to take full charge of young baby in private American family H. Tamsen, 400 East 89th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable Protestant young woman to care for growing children and help with chamberwork. 253 East 31st St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse; has good city references. L., care of Mrs. Barbier, 469 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; six years' highest city reference. From 10 to 3, at 208 East 38th St.; ring Barker's bell.

NURSE.—By a Welsh girl as nurse; best city references. Jennie, care Rev. E. D. Evans, 250 West 18th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse and seamstress; first-class references. K. H., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By neat English Protestant girl; competent; good sewer; excellent city reference. Whitby, 372 7th Av.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl, lately landed, as nurse, or do light chamberwork and sewing. Mrs. T. Feiffer, 351 East 86th St.

NURSE.—By a neat, tidy young girl as nurse to baby; willing and obliging; best city reference. 309 West 20th St., rear.

NURSE.—By a young girl (Hanoverian) as nurse to young children; is neat and a good sewer. A. S., 156 East 125th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent nurse; to take full charge of baby from birth; 3 years' city reference. 143 West 64th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman as nurse; best city reference. 223 East 21st St.

NURSEMAID.—By a middle-aged woman as nurse; best city reference. Call at present employer's, 32 East 12d St., Wednesday.

NURSEMAID.—By a respectable young girl as nursemaid; is kind, obliging; speaks English, French, German. Nurse, 164 West 24th St., first floor.

From the Washington Star.

A bright young woman who came into the employ of the Government under a former Administration has retained her position quite serenely. This has surprised some of her acquaintances, who had gained the impression that there is no limit to the "official headsman's" scope of endeavor. The only comment she has made is the following adaptation of the good old song, which she sent in a letter to a friend:

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"To work for the Government, Sir," she said.
"Why don't you resign, my pretty maid?"
"Nobody's axed me, Sir," she said.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a first-class parlormaid or chambermaid; thoroughly understands both; ten years' best city reference from last place. B. S., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID AND CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant young woman; best city reference. 262 Madison Av.

PARLORMAID.—By a first-class parlormaid; five years' reference from last employer. 158 East 33d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable person as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would assist in the care of children or chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days; good reference. 527 East 13th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a capable girl, to go out by the day, as seamstress and to make over dresses; terms moderate; city references. F. K., 20 West 14th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as seamstress; makes nice children's clothes; or as lady's maid or assist with children; best city reference. M. J., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; by the day; does all kinds of family sewing, finishing dresses, repairing, alterations. Rose Davis, 463 8th Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a thorough seamstress and maid in private family; three years' city reference. 742 3d Av., near 46th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place a middle-aged woman as waitress, whom she can recommend as good-tempered and industrious; she carves, and understands waiting well. 128 East 35th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place in a small family for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 3 University place.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in small private family; would be willing to assist with light chamberwork; good reference. M. N., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. B. M. A., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress and parlormaid in private family; city reference. R. M., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a Scotch girl as first-class waitress; take full charge of dining room; good city reference. L. M., 257 West 42d St.

WAITRESS. — In private family; thoroughly competent to fill butler's place; best city reference. M. S., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady desires a situation for her waitress and chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. 315 West 77th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl at waiting or chamberwork; references. 882 3d Av., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; willing to assist with light chamberwork; best city reference. 159 East 53d St., top floor.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as waitress in private family; best city reference. 127 East 40th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress or parlormaid in private family; good references. J. P., 223 East 40th St.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent Protestant girl; private family only; city reference. 407 West 54th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress or parlormaid; best city reference. 153 East 60th St.; ring Bell 4.

WAITRESS.—By a girl, as waitress in private family; best city reference. 237 East 38th St., 1st floor.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Miscellaneous.

CARE OF CHILD.—By a young French-Swiss Protestant, to take care of child. E. J., 341 West 30th St.

FRENCH PERSON WITH DIPLOMA; UNDERstands German, music, needlework; takes entire charge of children over four years of age; wages $30 to $35. 248 West 13th St.

JANITRESS.—By a respectable woman as janitress in a flat or take care of a house; first-class reference. 459 West 17th St., two flights. Mrs. Collins.

KITCHENMAID. — By a respectable girl, just landed, as kitchenmaid in private family, or would do general housework in small family. M. K., 39 East 32d St.

MASSAGE.—By experienced masseuse; ladies and children only; certificates and testimonials; at home 12 to 2 and 5 to 6 P. M. Miss Williams, 132 West 34th St.

MASSEUSE AND ELECTRICIAN.—Highest medical references; visits patients at their residence; distance no object. Masseuse, 133 West 20th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—By a young lady stenographer and typewriter; experienced in mercantile work. H., 69 7th Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Moderate salary to start. Quick, The Commercial Adv. Co., 273 West 23d St.

TUTOR.—By a young lady as teacher of French, English, and music; in school or families; references. L., Box 48, 1,243 Broadway.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—By a young girl, not long in this country, to do up-stairs work and assist with any kind of work. 238 East 90th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER OR ATTENDANT TO SINGLE GENtleman.—By a competent middle-aged man; single; speaking French and English; understands his duties thoroughly; good valet; understands all about gentleman's wardrobe; strictly sober; 17 years' best city references. E. G., 125 West 39th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; both efficient and well-trained servants in their respective duties; in private family, or take entire charge of bachelor's apartments; disengaged Oct. 1; reference from present employers. All week, B. A., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET, OR TRAVELING SERVant, or Care of Invalid.—By thorough, all-round Englishman; long and excellent references; accustomed to large establishments; speaks French; age, 33; height, 5 feet 10 inches. S. T., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—A gentleman closing his house desires to obtain a position for a young Englishman; he is thoroughly competent; height, 6 feet. J. S., Post Office Box 227, Boston, Mass., or H. C., 645 6th Av.

BUTLER, VALET, OR TRAVELING SERVANT or Charge of Invalid.—English; long and excellent references; accustomed to large establishments; age, 32; height, 5 feet 10 inches. T. S., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—A gentleman closing his house desires to obtain a position for a young Englishman; he is thoroughly competent; height, 6 feet. J. S., Post Office Box 227, Boston, Mass., or H. C., 645 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a young man in a private family who understands the duties of a butler thoroughly; can furnish first-class references from former employers. J. J., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR GOOD SECOND.—By English Protestant; knows his business thoroughly; full, good appearance; good valet; best city references. G., 68 State St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent young man with good city references; strictly temperate habits; will be found a reliable servant. O. Q., care Mrs. Hatton, 323 East 36th St.

BUTLER, VALET, OR SINGLE-HANDED.—Thoroughly-competent and trustworthy with his duties; speaks four languages; highly recommended. William, 207 8th Av.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman eight years in this country; only where second man or parlormaid is kept; city and country reference. A. C., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Can recommend a first-class butler; French; willing and obliging, sober and honest; A1 references. Care of Y. M. C. A., 114 West 81st St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; age, 37 years; thoroughly competent; good valet; excellent references from first-class families. A. B., Box 206 Times.

BUTLER.—By a French single man; speaks English; strictly sober, willing, and obliging; good references. J. M., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By young man speaking French and English; thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; satisfactory personal reference. L. J., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, &c.—By a first-class butler and valet; has been in

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Little of Note in the Auction Sales — A Clubhouse Going.

The nine sales at auction announced for yesterday at 111 Broadway had the effect of bringing to the place a large number of real estate men. There were few bidders among the number, and the prices obtained were of little significance.

Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold 6 Avenue D, east side, 93.1 feet south of East Third Street, 19.10 by 90.1½, with a three-story brick building in front and a frame dwelling in the rear, for $9,500, to Henrietta Krakauer. The latter also bought, as part of the same estate in which she is interested, 509 and 511 Robbins Avenue, west side, 300 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 50 by 100, with three frame dwellings on the plot. This property brought $4,800.

Mr. Meyer also offered five lots, each 25 by 100.11, on the north side of West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, beginning 375 feet east of Eighth Avenue. They were bid in at $5,950 each.

Messrs. James Bleecker & Son sold, by order of executors, 212 and 214 East Tenth Street, south side, between Second and First Avenues, each 25 by 92.4; 212 is a three-story brick dwelling, with two-story extension; the other is a similar building, with three-story extension, altered into flats. Only 212 was sold, the purchaser being David F. Toumey, at $21,150.

A lot, 25 by 200, on the north side of Central Avenue, New-Brighton, S. I., 325 feet west of Arietta Street, offered by the Messrs. Bleecker, was bid in at $1,675.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, under foreclosure, for $60,000, to Maria O'Reilly and Sarah Fitzpatrick, the plaintiffs, the church building and lots, 75 by 100, known as 113, 113½, 115, and 117 Baxter Street.

Other auction sales were withdrawn or postponed.

The tearing down of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Clubhouse, at Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, which has just begun, indicates that Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt has acquired the leasehold and that consequently he will have the whole block front on Fifth Avenue between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets.

The sales at auction set down for to-day are all in legal proceedings. They are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, three cases, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 319 and 321 East Seventy-second Street, north side, beginning 170 feet east of Second Avenue, each 20 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenements. The first action affects 319, the second 321, and the third both. Due on judgments on each first mortgage, about $17,000; on second mortgage on both houses, $8,700.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, frame buildings, with lot $2.11 by 101.4 by $9 by 65, on Broadway, east side, $1.9 feet south of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. Due on judgment, $8,662.

AT THE CITY HALL.—By the Sheriff, Henry F. Mulvany, Deputy, the right, title, &c., of Arnold Lustig to two plots on Naegle Avenue, formerly part of the Dyckman estate.

New Building and Alterations.

During the month of September Superintendent Brady of the Building Department received applications for the erection of 73 new buildings, which will involve a cost of $1,034,150, and for alterations to be made to 123 structures, at an expense of $169,745.

John W. Brackman of West Park, Ulster County, yesterday filed plans for two three-story brick warehouse buildings at 526 and 528 East Twentieth Street, on the south side, between Avenue A and the East River, $5,500.

R. Hoe & Co. filed plans for alterations to be made to a two-story brick factory in Grand, Broome, Sheriff, and Columbia Streets, $2,000.

Hitchcock, Darling & Co., proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, registered plans for alterations to that portion of the hotel building situated at 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth Street, at a cost of $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Oct. 3.

Madison Av, 645; Charles W. Clinton and wife to Thomas E. Brown, Jr.....$1
90th St, s s, 299.6 ft e of 2d Av, 65.6x100.8; James Higgins and others to Harry C. Hart.....45,000
Madison Av, 645; Thomas E. Brown, Jr., and wife to Emily Clinton.....1
East End Av, w s, 50.4 ft n of 88th St, 25x86; William C. Oesting and wife to Amalie Schoellenberger.....5,000
Lenox Av, e s, 40.11 ft s of 35th St, 50x80; Harry C. Hart and wife to James Higgins and another.....22,000
114th St, 429 and 431 East; Rachel F. Haggerty to Samuel S. Abbott.....10,500
135th St, n s, 268.4 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x99.11; Samuel S. Abbott and wife to Rachel P. Haggerty.....1
97th St, s s, 460 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Jacob Persky and wife to Samuel Gluck and another.....15,050
128th St, 117 East; Mary J. Johnston and another to Stephen McFarland.....10,500
107th St, s s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100; Clinton V. R. Ludington to John H. Haase.5,000
147th St, n s, 156.8 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x99.11; P. J. Peoli to Eugene B. Smith, ¼ part.....1
147th St, n s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x99.11; Eugene B. Smith to F. C. Peoli, ¼ part.....1
140th St, n s, 225 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 50x99; Henry Malbrunn and wife to Ray Spero....1
120th St, 151 West; Edward T. Smith to Mary J. Flack.....20,000
Sandford, Elliot, referee, to Thomas Paton; n w s of Amsterdam Av, Plot 8, map of Fort George property, estate of Isaac Dyckman, 120 acres, 2d Ward.....67,000
Willis Av, w s, 19 ft s of 140th St, 19x66; Dane D. Russell to Alfred B. Russell, ½ part.....1
145th St, 702 East; Eliza Stapleton to Joseph Padillo.....5,850
Alexander Av, 133; Frans Blatzheim and wife to Joaquin M. Aguero.....1
Beekman Av, w s, 50 ft s of Oak Terrace, 25x100; Henry B. Hall and wife to Jacqueline W. Peck.....1
Forest Av, w s, 118.9 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x87.6; John J. Brierly and wife to E. M. Kane....5,500
Lot 77, n half of map of Belmont Village; John D. McMasters to Margaret A. Adams.....3,200
6th St, n e s, Lot 123, map of Morrisania; Robert W. Candler, trustee, to Charles P. Curtis and others, trustees, &c.....1
Same property; Charles P. Curtis and others to Sidwell S. Randall.....1
13th St, s s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.8; Leon Oliver to Fanny Meister.....1
Same property; George Meister, Sr., and others to Leon Oliver.....1
89th St, n s, 86.8 ft e of Broadway, 75x98.9; Charles Noble and wife to William F. Hall.....200,000
Same property; the First National Bank, Mystic Bridge, Conn., to Charles Noble.....174,000
25th St, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98; John J. Feehan and wife to Isabella Ward.....1
Avenue A, w s, 237.6 ft n of 83d St, 23x94; Henry Zahn and wife to Frederick Stuckel.....19,000
87th St, n s, 356 ft w of West End Av, 15x100.8; Frank L. Smith and wife to Lavinia Van Note.....1
56th St, s e corner of Broadway, 122.7x90.8x120.2x121.9; Charles D. Chase to Ella I. Chase.....1
61st St, n s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 25.3x104; Eveline A. Bleakley to August Kirtzler and another.....14,000
47th St, s s, 380 ft w of 2d Av, 45x100.5; James J. Dunn and wife Frances A. Scarff.....1

Recorded Mortgages.

Aguero, Joaquin M., to Frans Blatzheim; Alexander Av, 4 years.....$3,000
Adams, Margaret S., to John D. McMasters, n half of Lot 77, map of Belmont, 2 years.....400
Abbott, Samuel S., to R. P. Haggerty; n s of 114th St, e of 1st Av, 2 years, (2 mortgages).....4,000
Curley, Anna D., to H. B. Claflin Company; Morris Av, n e corner of 151st St, 2 years..2,000
Cavanagh, John, and wife to J. H. Bearns; 6th Av, n w corner of 4th St, 5 years.....10,000
Dinkelspiel, Leo, to Patrick Hopkins and wife; s s 184th St, e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..8,000
Downs, James, and wife to Amanda Bussing; w s of Decatur Av, n of Ogden St, 7 years..2,000
Donohue, Mary, to J. J. Hayes; n s of 87th St, e of Lexington Av, 3 years.....4,000
Fairchild, Clara, to Lena Matthias; w s of Clinton Av, Lot 161, River Homestead, 3 years...300
Gerhart, Mandel, and wife to Matilda F. Rheinlander; n s of 80th St, w of 1st Av, 6 years.8,000
Hasell, Mary M., and another to E. H. Landon; s s of Chambers St, e of College Place, 3 years.....6,000
Hart, Harry C., to James Higgins; s s of 90th St, e of 2d Av, 2 years.....2,750
Hart, Harry C., to James Higgins and another; s s of 90th St, e of 2d Av, 2 years..2,750
Kelly, Timothy, and another to New-York and Wakefield Co-operative Building and Loan Association, n s of Wellesley St, e of Kerkside Av, installments.....2,500
Kunkell, Sophia, to German Savings Bank; s s of 57th St, e of 3d Av, 1 year.....8,000
Lelong, John, and wife to Frank Lelong and wife; s s of 124th St, e of 8th Av, 3 years..3,500
Kane, Elizabeth M., to J. J. Brierly; w s of Forest Av, s of 156th St, 1 year.....1,000
Mather, Jessie A., to William Ferguson, as Committee; n s of 147th St, e of 10th Av, 5 years.....1,000
Noble, Charles, and wife to First National Bank of Mystic Bridge; n s of 89th St, e of Broadway, (two mortgages,) installments.....38,000
Padillo, Joseph, to Eliza Stapleton; s s of 145th St, e of Clifton Av, 5 years.....5,850
Parker, Elizabeth F., to M. B. Starbuck; e s of Simpson St, n of 167th St, 3 years.....2,000
Peck, Jacqueline W., to H. B. Hall; w s of Beekman Av, s of Oak Terrace, 3 years.....2,500
Peck, Leopold, and wife to Lipman Brothers; n s of 86th St, w of 9th Av, (two mortgages)....200
Hardman, Peck & Co. and others to William Kraus; s s of 40th St, e of 12th Av, leasehold.....50,000
Ruell, Andrew, and wife to Charles W. Iden; n s of 124th St, w of 7th Av, and other property, 1 year.....5,000
Schellenberger, Amelie, to W. C. Oesting; w s of East End Av, n of 88th St, 2 years.....2,800
Turner, William J., and others to Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 13th St, w of 6th Av, 1 year.....2,500
Victory, Vincent F., and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Spring St, n e corner of Mulberry St, 1 year.....2,500
Van Note, Lavinia, and another to Francis M. Jencks; n s of 87th St, w of West End Av, 3 years.....19,500
Vanderbilt, Cornelius, and others, trustees, to D. O. Mills and another, trustees; 5th Av, n e corner of 60th St, bonds.....700,000
Wright, Garret S., and wife to William Wright, as trustee; s s of 22d St, e of 8th Av, 3 years.699

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

88th St, 217 East; Frank Hertel against Sandor and Johanna Kohn, owners and contractors..$52
Amsterdam Av and 133d St, s w corner; Oscar Lewis against Daniel J. Sullivan, owner; John Risinger, contractor.....13
11th St, 314 and 316 East; George Schnatz against Augustino Cavinato, owner and contractor...145
106th St, w s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 150 ft front; Manchester & Philbrick against Frederick Rohrs, owner and contractor.....2,500
University Place, 56 and 58; Silvius Landsberg against Isaac Boehm, owner; F. L. Bloom, contractor.....48
134th St, 343 to 353 East; John Walsh against Ellen and Anthony McOwen, owners and contractors.....440
Wooster St, 186 and 188; Quinn & Leddy against Myron W. Dow, owner and contractor.....1,254
Grand St, 258 and 260; Dale Tile Manufacturing Company against A. Weinstein, owner; Percy Jacobs and Bullsbach Brothers, contractors.1,300

WILL OPPOSE MISS WAINWRIGHT.

Louis James Claims the Actress Was Not His Wife and Cannot Be Divorced.

Louis James, the actor, has determined to fight the divorce sought by Marie Wainwright. Heretofore no defense has been entered to Miss Wainwright's suit, which was tried in open court before Judge Gildersleeve Monday, and it was generally supposed she would be granted a decree without opposition on the testimony which she and her witnesses gave before Judge Gildersleeve.

Mr. James gave notice through his counsel, yesterday, that he did not intend to let Miss Wainright have things all her own way. The lawyer applied to Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court for an order to re-open the divorce case on the ground that he had never been married to Miss Wainright. He asked for three days in which to put in affidavits, in which he would prove that he and Miss Wainright had simply agreed to live together under a stipulation that neither should ever claim the other as husband or wife.

Miss Wainright, in her testimony, stated that she had been legally married to Mr. James, in Boston, March 14, 1882. The actor's marriage with Miss Abbie Hendricks, a member of his company, last December, was put in as evidence in support of Miss Wainright's claim that she was entitled to a decree. This claim, if supported, would practically declare Mr. James guilty of bigamy, and it is probably because of this that he has decided to contest the suit.

Miss Wainwright, who is playing at the Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn, was seen by a reporter for The New-York Times last night. She said, by direction of her attorney, she would say nothing about the charge made by Mr. James until the matter came into court.

Mr. Wells Not a Candidate.

James L. Wells, the ex-Assemblyman who has been very generally talked of in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the annexed district as the anti-Tammany nominee for Commissioner of Street Improvements, has declined to run as a candidate.

Real Estate at Auction.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
CHOICE REAL ESTATE
At Palisades Park.
W. E. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.

BY ORDER OF
A. FRED SILVERSTONE, ASSIGNEE.

Auction Saturday, Oct. 7, at 2 P. M.
ON THE
Premises at Palisades Park.
Train leaves Erie Depot at 1:30 P.M.

This sale will afford a fine opportunity for profitable investment, as the choice land hitherto reserved, owing to the necessity of the case, will be sold without reservation to the highest bidders. Great bargains may be expected. Water in pipes, sewerage, and other fine improvements at vast outlays make this property highly desirable. The coming North River bridge will enhance its value greatly. Maps and free passes can be had by addressing

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK,
14 Chambers St, New-York.

J. J. GLEASON, Attorney.

SEVENTY SECOND STREET, NO. 319 EAST, —Supreme Court, City and County of New-York. —An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against William F. Lett, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of August, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, on the fourth day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Seventy-second Street, between the First and Second Avenues in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-second Street, distant two hundred and forty feet (240 ft.) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue with the northerly line of Seventy-second Street and running thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches (102 ft. 2 in.) to the northerly line of Seventy-second Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-second Street thirty feet (30 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, September 6th, 1893.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.
W. F. DUNNING, Plaintiff's Attorney, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. s7-2aw3wM&Th&Oct4

SEVENTY-SECOND STREET, NO. 321 EAST. —Supreme Court, City and County of New-York. —An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against William F. Lett and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of August, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, on the fourth day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Seventy-second Street, between the First and Second Avenues in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-second Street, distant two hundred and forty feet (240 ft.) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue with the northerly line of Seventy-second Street and running thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of Second Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches (102 ft. 2 in.) to the northerly line of Seventy-second Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-second Street thirty feet (30 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, September 6th, 1893.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.
W. F. DUNNING, Plaintiff's Attorney, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. s7-2aw3wM&Th&Oct4

SEVENTY-SECOND STREET, NOS. 319 AND 321 East.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against Samuel Ellis Briggs and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of August, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, on the fourth day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-second (72d) Street, distant two hundred and forty feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Second (2d) Avenue and Seventy-second (72d) Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Second (2d) Avenue, and partly through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-second (72d) and Seventy-third (73d) Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Seventy-second (72d) Street sixty feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Second (2d) Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to said northerly side of Seventy-second (72d) Street; and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Seventy-second (72d) Street, sixty (60) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, September 6th, 1893.

S. L. H. WARD, Referee.
W. F. DUNNING, Plaintiff's Attorney, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. s7-2aw3wM&Th&Oct4

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE—The new and elegant four-story high-stoop stone and terra-cotta front houses NOS. 17, 21, AND 23 WEST 94TH ST., built in the most substantial manner by day's work; hardwood trimmed, parquet flooring, open plumbing, tiled bathrooms. Terms to suit. Apply to estate of H. D. ALDRICH, 29 Broadway.

HAVE CONSOLIDATED MY 97TH AV. AND 104TH St. real estate office with main office, where we are prepared to offer bargains in houses and flats. STEVENS, 9th Av., corner 93d St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

KASTENHUBER
Real Estate Insurance
58 WARREN ST., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUILDING LOT IN Bloomfield, N. J., very cheap.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE BEST PART OF Montclair; price low; terms easy.

FOR SALE—MONTCLAIR, N. J., HOUSE, 5 rooms, $2,500; house, 7 rooms, barn, all improvements, $3,700. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

100 SUBURBAN HOMES AT $1,050 TO $25,000. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

IF YOU HAVE A FLAT OR A STORE TO LET in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City, communicate with KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

MANSIONS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Within 4 to 6 minutes' walk of station; 45 minutes to New-York. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

FOR SALE — DESIRABLE TENEMENT Houses on 3d Av., New-York City. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St., New-York, or Box 214, Bloomfield.

Westchester Property for Sale.

$7,000 will Purchase
an exceptionally attractive house on Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y., within six minutes' ride of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station by electric car line—10 minutes' walk; house contains nine rooms, bath, and laundry in cellar; first floor and staircase finished in hard wood; all improvements; lot 50x110; high ground and good natural drainage. Address A. B., Box 126 Times.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

A COMPLETELY-FURNISHED THREE-story handsomely-decorated dwelling on West 76th St., near Columbus Av., to rent for the season, or will lease for private dwelling; owner now occupying same; immediate possession will be given. Address S. A., Box 120 Times.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO RENT.
88TH ST., NOS. 60 AND 62.
Three-story High-Stoop Brownstone new dwellings, handsomely decorated, new gas fixtures, &c.

75th St. near 5th Av.,
Four-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.

Madison Av., No. 1,138,
Four-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.

Manhattan Av., No. 354,
Three-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.

APPLY ON PREMISES, OR TO
GERALD R. BROWN,
120 Broadway, New-York.

FOUR-STORY FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, 91ST St., near Park; $1,500; bargains. STEVENS, 9th Av., corner 93d.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

FOR ONE YEAR: SIX ROOMS AND BATH; all light. 53 East 30th St.; inquire of janitor.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable Apartments To Let.

Peabody,
102 and 104 Waverley Place.
Steam heat and elevator, $75 per month.

Irvington and Rockland,
136 to 142 West 16th St.
Steam heated, &c., $50 to $60 per month.

St. Clement,
365 West 23d St.
4 to 9 rooms, $60 per month.

St. John, Wave Crest, Cedarhurst,
35 to 41 East 50th St.
Steam heat, &c., $50 per month.

Sutherland,
709 Madison Av., corner 63d St.
Steam heat and elevator, $70 to $120 per month.

St. Honore,
1,142 Madison Av., near 84th St.
Steam heat, &c., $60 to $75 per month.
Apply to janitors on premises or to
GERALD R. BROWN,
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET in the fire-proof building, 501 5TH AV., CORNER 42D ST.; magnificent suite, comprising entire second floor; RENT, $2,500; could be fitted up in two apartments. Also smaller suites; elevator, steam heat, full attendance, &c.; the finest location in the metropolis. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

THE EVELYN, COLUMBUS AV., An absolutely fire-proof apartment building and family hotel. Very elegant and roomy apartments of two to ten rooms, with or without kitchen. FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, under the direction of "Giraldi," late of the Colonial Club. Elevators, steam heat, electric lights, &c. Descriptive circulars sent. C. K. BILL, Manager, 62 Liberty St.

PARK AV., 928, 925, 927, NEAR 80TH ST.—Beautifully-decorated flats, with all improvements; steam heated throughout; six rooms and bath; only small families with references; rents, $25 to $35; one month's rent free. Janitor on premises.

APARTMENTS TO RENT IN THE FIRE-proof building 80 Madison Av., corner 28th St.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET IN absolutely fire-proof house, No. 12 West 18th St.; immediate possession. Inquire of janitor.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

WANTED—An unfurnished seven or eight-room corner flat on second or third floor, with elevator, between Madison and Seventh Avs., for eight months; terms reasonable. Address C. E. D., 881 6th Av.

Autumn Resorts.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE
NOW OPEN.
PORTER & JUDD, Managers.

NEW-YORK.

An Ideal Hotel at Last!
The Hotel of the World.
Seeing Is Believing.

Haloyon Hall, Millbrook, Dutchess County, New-York. Now open for the Fall season. Ninety miles from New-York. Elevation, 1,000 feet. Russian Royal Court Orchestra three times daily. Write Manager for illustrated prospectus. Take N. Y. Central R. R., 3:45 P. M. 2½ hours from New-York.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
The NEW HOTEL, cottages, and the MOST COMPLETE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA will remain open until NOVEMBER or later.

2,500 FEET ELEVATION, in the great Warm Springs Valley, Virginia, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Magnificent mountain surroundings and climate.

Bathing attendants from the best European baths. Every bath from the flowing Hot Springs, including Hot Vapor, Hot Air, Hot Spout, (the most curative bath known,) Needle, Electric, Massage, &c. RAILWAY DIRECT TO THE SPRINGS.

Reached by the "F. F. V. LIMITED" Express of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, with dining cars. One night's ride from either New-York, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati. Nine hours from Baltimore and eight from Washington.

Full information at C. and O. offices, No. 362 Broadway, New-York; No. 513 and No. 1,421 Pennsylvania Av., Washington; 5th and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, or address JOS. P. W. CHARIN, Medical Director, or J. F. CHAMPLIN, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

INSTRUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS.

Schools—City.

Young Men and Boys.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1893.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1893.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING COLLEGE PREPARATION, FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
130TH YEAR.
PREPARES BOYS FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, GYMNASIUM.
Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
AND
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
Is rapidly filling up. Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President,
101 East 23d St., New-York.

KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT OF THE Teachers' College.—A two years' course required; number of students limited; privilege of electing work in ten departments of the college. Applications may be made at once for places in the class beginning September, 1894. For entrance in the present year, application may be made not later than Oct. 20. Circulars sent to applicants.
9 University Place,
New-York City.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.
Autumn half, fourteenth year, begins on Monday, Oct. 2. The new building will be open for inspection on and after Sept. 15, and the Head Master or Registrar will be at the building daily to meet parents. J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

MESSRS.
WILSON & KELLOGG'S
SCHOOL,
No. 622 FIFTH AVE., near 50th St.
A school of High Grade, preparatory to any college, scientific school, or business. Gymnasium.
A CLASS FOR LITTLE BOYS.
Seventeenth year begins Sept. 28.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute.
No. 5 East 22d St., corner Broadway.
Opens Sept. 25. Thirty-eighth year. Receives all ages and prepares for college, scientific school, or business. No school of this grade near.
Yearly tuition, $50 to $200, graded to studies. Rooms on one floor, light, airy, and adapted. Circulars at Randolph's and Putnams' book stores.

DWIGHT SCHOOL,
1,481 BROADWAY, (NEAR 43D ST.,)
a superior preparatory school for boys; careful preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and for the Regents' examination.
HENRY C. MILLER,
ARTHUR WILLIAMS, } Principals.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Founded 1633.
241 AND 243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST
Boys prepared for College and for Business. Primary department. Gymnasium. Military drill under U. S. Army officer. Reopens Sept. 28.
L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

RUGBY ACADEMY.
A Boarding and Day School for Boys at 92d St. and Central Park West, New-York City. Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Fourth year. Large rooms, extensive athletic grounds. Address CLINTON BURLING, Registrar. Reopens Sept. 28.

MOUNT MORRIS SCHOOL.
A '93 graduate wins $600 Columbia Prize for best entrance examinations.
Decided advances proposed for the new year.
Excellent primary instruction. Resident pupils.
Opens Sept. 26. 20 East 127th St.
FRANK CLIFFORD LYMAN, A. B., LL. B., Princ.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.) 74th year begins Sept 27. Boys fitted for college or business. Well-equipped gymnasium.
Primary department, under careful instruction.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL.
The school year begins Monday, Oct. 2. Mr. Cutler will be at the schoolhouse, No. 20 East 50th St., after Monday, Sept. 18.

YALE SCHOOL,
21 WEST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. BEADIO. L. E. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

WEST END SCHOOL, 113 West 71st St.
SEVENTH YEAR BEGINS OCT. 2.
Chester Donaldson, Prin.; Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., Vice Prin. Office hours, 8 to 11 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 5TH AV., (removed from 6 East 47th St.,) Reopens Sept. 28.
Thorough preparation for college or business. Number limited. Primary department.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL (57TH year,) reopens Sept. 26. Prepares for best colleges, universities, business. Catalogue on request. Elmer E. Phillips, N. C. Hendrickson, Principals.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, 12th year
417 MADISON AV. REOPENS OCT. 2.
NO JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
J. WOODBRIDGE DAVIS. DAVID A. CENTER.

IRVING SCHOOL, (BOYS,) 20 WEST 59TH ST.
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, M. A.
All Departments. Gymnasium. Reopens Sept. 28. Office hours: 9 to 11, 5 to 6. Year book on request.

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 25 West 42d St., reopens Monday, Oct. 2; limited to twenty-four. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms after Sept. 18, 9 to 1.

NEW-YORK CITY, 423 Madison Av.
J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL.
Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Principal at home after Sept. 18.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 13 West 42d St., reopens Sept. 28; number limited; especial care with backward boys. 11th year.

COLLEGE PREPARATION, CLASSICAL, Scientific; limited class; individual instruction; moderate terms. F. CHASE, 137 West 49th St.

MISS CARBIER, formerly with MISS DU VERNET. School for Boys and Girls. Reopens Oct. 4. French spoken. 52 EAST 30th St.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., RE-opens Oct. 4. Circulars sent on application. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Young Ladies and Children.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, REOPENED OCT. 3.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 736 MADISON AV.
REOPENS OCT. 5.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St., reopens Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 5th Av.
Thirty-sixth year begins Oct. 3.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MRS. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. A few boarding pupils taken. Re-opens Oct. 4, 55 West 47th St.

SCHOOL, LIMITED NUMBER, 100 PER cent. in recent college examinations; home influence delightful; place near Sound. WM. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point, New-York City.

MISS L. WINTHROP KOUES'
School for girls removes from 153 West 70th St. to 128 West 70th St.

MISS GAYLER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, with kindergarten. Fifth year begins Wednesday, Oct. 4.
No. 174 West 86th St. New-York.

MRS. AND MISS BOYCE.—School for girls and little boys; primary and intermediate; girls prepared for college by Columbia graduate. 978 Park Av.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 86th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 28. A class for Little Boys. At home after Sept. 18.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies and children, (founded 1857,) 230 West 71st St. Miss VAN NORMAN, Principal.

PRIVATE KINDERGARTEN. — Miss Randolph and Miss Pond will open their kindergarten Oct. 9. 651 Boulevard West, (corner 92d St.)

THE MISSES PERINE'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 44 East 78th St., next corner Madison Av. Resident Pupils. 4th Oct. Special Studies.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 343 MADISON Av., reopens Oct. 4. Primary classes. College preparation. A few resident pupils.

SAUSE'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, ADELPHI HALL, 52d St. and Broadway. ALL THE LATEST DANCES. Send for circular.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 45 West 50th St., will reopen Oct 3.

Schools—City.

Young Ladies and Children.

MADEMOISELLE VELTIN,
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
160-162 WEST 74TH ST.,
Will reopen Oct. 5 at the new specially-constructed FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Kindergarten conducted in FRENCH.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York.
Re-opens Thursday, Oct. 5th. Primary, Preparatory, Academic Departments. College Preparation. All classes in charge of specialists.

MADAME A. C. MEARS'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 222 Madison Av., New-York, will reopen Monday, Oct. 2, 1893. French is the language of the family and school; special classes in art, and French conversation; English, French, and German primary department. Students prepared for college. Fifty-third year.

THE MISSES MOSES.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
With Kindergarten and Classes for Little Boys.
NOS. 647-649 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
The adjoining house, altered and refitted for school purposes, has been added to the building now occupied. Reopens Sept. 28.

THE REED SCHOOL.
6, 8, 10 East 53d St. 30th Year begins Oct. 3.
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Resident;
Mr. J. Ramsay Montizambert, M. A., Head Master.
Primary, Secondary, and Collegiate courses, including all studies required at university entrance examinations.

THE SALISBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Central Park Plaza, 741 5th Av., New-York.—Boarding and day school; primary, intermediate, college-preparatory, and finishing. Mrs. Salisbury personally in charge. Individual instruction; light rooms. Reopens Wednesday, Oct. 4.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, (EPISCOPAL.) 6 and 8 East 46th St., New-York. A Boarding and day school for girls; COLLEGIATE, PREPARATORY, PRIMARY classes; prepares pupils for college exam

LAWYER BROOKE INDIGNANT

BOTH HE AND MR. NICOLL WILL TALK ABOUT THOSE DRINKS.

Should Ellison's Counsel Have Refused to Take a Social Glass with the Jurors They Met by Accident in a Cafe?—Legal Ethics and Decorum Involved—The District Attorney Will Ask the Recorder to Act and so Will Mr. Brooke—Ellison's Chance for a New Trial.

Although Frank Ellison's trial ended Monday night, its sensational features have not apparently been exhausted.

District Attorney Nicoll, who has been absent from his office for some days, yesterday announced that he was preparing papers to lay before Recorder Smyth next Monday, reciting the facts of Friday night's incident, when Charles W. Brooke and Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, counsel for the defendant, sat in the Cosmopolitan Hotel cafe with three of the Ellison jurors, drinking and talking for some time after the adjournment of court.

It had been expected that something would be said about the affair before the close of the trial or immediately after. But the incident was not touched on by either side, and when the jury was discharged after finding Ellison guilty it was supposed that the last had been heard of the affair.

To a few persons, however, it was known that Assistant District Attorney Wellman had prepared a report of the occurrence for Mr. Nicoll, and it was suggested that some further action would certainly be taken. Mr. Wellman Monday afternoon disclaimed any intention of bringing the matter before the Recorder. This statement was made probably because of a fear that if any imputation were cast upon the members of the jury it might affect the chances of a verdict against the defendant.

Mr. Brooke and Dr. O'Sullivan declined to acknowledge that there was any possibility, as far as they were concerned, of bringing the matter up in court. Mr. Brooke said that he had been guilty of no impropriety, and that he would not dignify the matter sufficiently to ask the Recorder formally to notice it. Yesterday morning, however, Mr. Brooke had evidently changed his mind, for even before Mr. Nicoll's statement had been made Mr. Brooke announced his intention of taking such action himself.

"I am tired," he said, "of the insinuations that have been cast on me because of this affair, both by the District Attorney's office and by others. I had determined to pay no attention to the matter. As I explained to The New-York Times Saturday, my meeting and Dr. O'Sullivan's with the three jurymen was purely accidental. We went into the cafe for refreshments without dreaming that we would find any of the jurors there.

"When Mr. De Medici and Mr. Turner and Mr. Castagnetta asked us to join them at the table where they were sitting I at first declined, but as they pressed the invitation I could not insist upon my refusal without being guilty of extreme discourtesy. That this simple occurrence, which has happened scores of times in the career of any lawyer who has been in practice as long as I have, should have been distorted as it has been is simply outrageous, and has become unbearable, and I have determined to go before the Recorder within a day or two with a request that he look into the facts and take some action to stop these annoying imputations."

Within a short time after Mr. Brooke had proclaimed this resolution, Mr. Nicoll made public in an interview the statement which he had prepared after looking over the facts with Mr. Wellman.

"I shall personally," said Mr. Nicoll, "present to the court on Monday the affidavit setting forth the case. Understand me, I do not for a moment entertain the idea that either Mr. Brooke or Dr. O'Sullivan had any improper motive in drinking with the jurors on Friday night. I have not the slightest doubt that they met, as Mr. Brooke says, in a purely social way. Nor do I suppose for an instant that the three jurors saw any impropriety in their action. But I feel, in view of all the circumstances, that I am bound by my duty as the prosecuting officer of this county to take some action in order to prevent a recurrence of such an unfortunate affair.

"We have every day, when the courts are in session, from thirty to forty jury trials going on. If it came to be understood that there was nothing out of the way in lawyers engaged in the trial of cases before these juries to extend hospitality to the jurors and accept hospitality in return from them, there can be no question that it would have a most disastrous influence on the courts. My relations with Mr. Brooke have always been friendly, and nothing could induce me to think for a moment that he would be guilty of any action not strictly compatible with the most honorable conception of the duties of a member of the bar, but I feel that in this instance he has set an example which, if generally followed, would be exceedingly hurtful to the citizens of New-York.

"Therefore, I think it will have a wholesome effect if the practice is nipped in the bud by a rebuke from the bench. I say this not with any understanding that the Recorder agrees with me in my conception of the gravity of the case. It may be that he will look at it differently than I do. But whether that is so or not, I shall certainly bring the occurrence up."

Recorder Smyth, when seen regarding Mr. Nicoll's intentions, declined, as he had declined on Saturday, to talk about the matter.

"You can see," said the Recorder, "how manifestly improper it would be on my part to discuss this affair, since I am to be called to pass on it in my judicial capacity."

The papers which Mr. Nicoll will lay before the Recorder will contain the affidavit of Assistant District Attorney Osborn and the three friends who were with him on Friday night when he entered the cafe where Mr. Brooke and Dr. O'Sullivan and the jurors were drinking. From the tenor of Mr. Brooke's remarks yesterday it is evident that he will do his full share in bringing on a thorough discussion of the propriety, or impropriety, of his action, and a lively scene may be expected when the matter comes up for argument.

Mr. Brooke is by no means satisfied that the verdict against his client is a just one, and he said yesterday that he was confident of getting a new trial on the exceptions which he had taken to the Recorder's rulings. He bases his strongest hope on the admission by the court of the extraneous evidence which was brought in regarding the association of Ellison with Mrs. Neame.

"There could have been no earthly reason," said Mr. Brooke, "for dragging this matter into the trial of a simple assault case, except that it was supposed by the prosecution that evidence of this character would engender a keen prejudice against Ellison in the minds of the jury. But I think that, even in this, it failed of its purpose. What convicted Ellison was the Recorder's charge. Under the Court's instructions to the jury they could not find any other verdict. We shall proceed at once with our preparations to secure for Ellison a new hearing, and shall, of course, carry the matter up, if necessary, to the Court of Appeals, though I think it need not be taken as far as that."

Ellison seems to be less sanguine of the success of the efforts to liberate him than his counsel. He was calm and self-possessed yesterday when seen at the Tombs, although a tremor of the hands now and then revealed the fact that he was much more agitated than he cared to show. He declined to discuss his case. Long confinement in a close prison has proved very irksome to a man of his robust physique.

He will probably be brought up on Monday before Recorded Smyth for sentence, and unless his lawyers take some steps that will act as a stay of execution he will be sent to Sing Sing on the following day. It is certain, however, that Mr. Brooke will go at once before a Justice of the Supreme Court for a certificate of reasonable doubt, which will act as a stay and keep Ellison from the disgrace of wearing prison stripes until a hearing of his case can be had bfore the higher courts. Despite Ellison's objections to a stay in the Tombs it is hardly likely that he would prefer to don a felon's garb any sooner than may be unavoidable.

If he obtains the certificate from the Supreme Court he will be permitted to remain in the Tombs until the appellate courts decide whether he should be granted a new trial.

Mrs. Neame was besieged by reporters yesterday at her father's house, 94 Park Avenue, but she declined to enter into any further airing of the scandal.

Le Boutillier Bros.

14th St.

We continue to offer complete lines of our celebrated genuine all-wool

"JAEGER" UNDERWEAR,

made upon the system prescribed by Prof. Dr. G. Jaeger at our **low anti-monopoly** prices.

☞ *This underwear is made for us by Messrs. Loeb Brothers of Stuttgart, Germany, the most prominent manufacturers of the highest reputation, and whose goods have been found upon expert chemical analyses to be unsurpassed by those of any other makers.*

Rheumatics and delicate people who are advised by their physicians to wear "Jaeger" Underwear may be assured of obtaining from us the highest qualities of goods **free from exorbitant charges**, in conformity with our reputation for honesty and fair dealing, which has stood for over half a century.

The following six eminent Judges, by their decisions, have defended **Le Boutillier Bros. and the people** against the efforts of a company vainly endeavoring to establish an unwarrantable monopoly, viz., Judges:

VAN BRUNT, BRADY, DANIELS, INGRAHAM, WHEELER, } OF THE SUPREME COURT, City and Co. New-York
GILDERSLEEVE, } U. S. CIRCUIT COURT. SUPERIOR COURT.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS., 14TH ST.

TIRED OF THE MULLER "MACHINE."

Staten Island Democrats Will Nominate an Independent Ticket.

A political movement has been started on Staten Island for the purpose of defeating the faction headed by Nicholas Muller. It is proposed at the next election to nominate an independent Democratic ticket. Although the movement is of recent origin, several hundred voters have signified their intention of supporting it.

Among those at the head of the new organization are Howard R. Bayne, J. D. Van Hoevenberg, D. T. Cornell, Frederick Bachmann, John Crook, George J. Greenfield, and C. A. Hart, the present County Clerk.

Organizations have been formed in every town, and it is intended to make them a permanent factor in Staten Island politics. They will doubtless amalgamate into a regular party.

The new movement is the result of the dissatisfaction which is generally felt at the way Nicholas Muller has managed the offices over which he has had control. The last straw was his dismissal of the County Engineer and, in spite of the protests and petition of many citizens, his refusal to listen to the claims made by the friends of the engineer.

Wrong Signals Caused a Fatal Collision.

ALLENTOWN, Penn. Oct. 3.—Becoming excited with the problem of handling two freight trains over a grade crossing, Watchman Thomas Baer gave the wrong signals at 8 o'clock this morning at Catasauqua, which resulted in a disastrous collision between a Lehigh Valley coal train and the Crane Iron Company's shifting engine with twenty oil and coal cars. The Crane tracks run at right angles over the covered Lehigh River bridge and turn at the crossing over a very short curve, where high bluffs and buildings obstruct the view from all sides. The Lehigh Valley crew jumped and saved their lives, while the pondrous train struck the Crane engine sideways and rolled it over. Joseph Ray, engineer of the Crane freight, was instantly killed, and Herbert James, engineer of the Lehigh Valley train, was fatally injured. Both engines were completely wrecked. Watchman Baer, realizing his responsibility, walked home and shot himself dead under a tree in his yard.

Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The President has granted pardons in the cases of Henry Roll, convicted in New-York of smuggling and sentenced Jan. 20, 1893, to one year's imprisonment; B. F. Holcomb and C. J. Bryan, convicted in South Carolina of violating the internal revenue laws, and B. B. Golden, convicted in Kentucky of the same offense. In refusing executive clemency to Marion Gamble, convicted in Montana of robbing the mail, the President says: "I cannot discover in this application sufficient reason why I should interfere in this case at this time. The fact also that crimes like that of which this prisoner was convicted are alarmingly frequent ought not to be entirely disregarded."

CARPETS, RUGS, Furniture, AND Upholstery GOODS.

An inspection of our assortment of above goods will prove it to be one of the largest to be found in New-York City and our prices unprecedentedly low for superior goods.

FURNISHING OF FLATS A SPECIALTY.

Furniture catalogue mailed free upon application.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.,
125th St., West
BETWEEN LENOX AND 7TH AVS.

$1.00

To-day will go as far as two dollars did a year ago. We are selling the very highest grades of English and Scotch suitings and trouserings as follows:

Suits (to order) $20 & $25.
Trousers (to order) $6.50 & $7.50.

This means loss to the importer, it means loss to us, it means profit to all who are wise enough to purchase.

Geo. A. Castor & Co.,

TAILORS,
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL AND 241 BROADWAY.

WE BEAT THE WORLD IN HATS.

And Knox of This City Gets the Highest Prize Given at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—E. M. Knox, the well-known hat manufacturer of New-York and Brooklyn, returned Saturday to New-York from a visit to the World's Fair with something more than pleasurable memories of his ten days' stay here.

He takes with him the information that he has been voted, by the Judges of Award, the highest awards for silk dress hats, stiff or hard derby hats, soft hats, from the tiny pocket hat to the sombrero of the plains; ladies' riding hats, and straw hats for men, women, and children. This is all the more gratifying to the hatter by reason of the circumstances attending the exhibition which he makes at Chicago, but more particularly because the awards carry with them the decision that, in the United States, are made hats superior to those produced in any other country in the world.

Those who have seen the Knox exhibit are not surprised that it should have been so signally distinguished. It is conceded to be one of the finest at the exposition. The pavilion which incloses it has few, if any, superiors in elaborateness and cost. It was made in New-York and brought here and put up. It covers a space of 500 square feet in the east gallery of the Manufactures Building, overlooking the main east and west avenue that divides the American and French sections. It is Moorish in architecture, and is finished in white enamel and elaborately trimmed with gold. Electric lights, in coronas and clusters, enhance the brilliancy of the house and reveal a display of hats that could scarcely be more comprehensive and thoroughly representative of the high art and superior workmanship which prevail in the Knox factory, said to be the largest hatmaking establishment in the world.

There are several things which are peculiar to the Knox factory, one of them being the fact that here are made every kind of head covering demanded by men, women, or children in a civilized country. Not only are silk, derby, soft, and straw hats for men, women, and children turned out by hundreds daily, but every form of special hat is manufactured, from the police helmet and letter carrier's cap to the fancy cassimere for ladies, the opera hat for men, and the most fanciful creation or historic reproduction demanded by the stage. The exhibit proves conclusively, by a display of raw material, by fancies of the workman's skill to show workmanship, and by samples of bands, bindings, and linings, that any hat made by Knox is the very finest product of the hatmaker's highest skill.

The fact that superior German and Bohemian hare fur is exclusively employed in derby and soft hats, and that the finest quality of plush enters into the composition of the silk hat, is abundantly shown. And merely to indicate to what a high degree the art of hatmaking has been brought, novelties are exhibited in a pullover, stuck-lined silk derby, a monster Uncle Sam hat of natural beaver, and a mammoth high silk dress hat, probably the largest ever put together. These, and a Llangollen hat, being a silk stovepipe or Puritan shape affected by the women of Wales, attracted the judges to the marvelous proficiency in workmanship which the Knox hats enjoy, and called for their unqualified verdict that the exhibit established the standard by which every description of hats could be safely judged for merit.

While in many products Europe will be accorded the highest honors at this exposition, this country will continue to hold the palm for fine hats. New-Yorkers will hardly feel less gratification in contemplation of this result because it was so largely contributed to by an enterprising and representative New-York firm.

PIANO AND ORGAN AWARDS.

Kimball of Chicago Takes Highest Honors at the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The first official announcement of World's Fair diplomas on pianos and organs was made this morning. W. W. Kimball Company of this city received from the judges the highest honors on all three classes of musical instruments which it makes, namely, the Kimball pianos, the Kimball reed organs, and the Kimball portable pipe organs. The music war at the World's Fair has invested the reports of the judges of musical instruments with more general interest throughout the world than is felt in any other class of exhibits, and the great artists who have for years indorsed the Kimball instruments and given them their support, will be gratified to learn that the merits of their favorite have been duly and justly recognized by the jury of awards. The high encomiums passed upon the Kimball instruments by the judges are thus merely supplemental to the judgments of approval of the leading musicians.

Retailing at Wholesale Prices.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

continue the sale AT RETAIL of their entire stock of fine clothing. EVERY GARMENT IS SOLD AT STRICTLY WHOLESALE PRICE and money promptly refunded on any unsatisfactory purchase.

SALE AT THEIR WHOLESALE PREMISES, ON BLEECKER ST., CORNER GREENE—MIDWAY BETWEEN BROADWAY AND THE BLEECKER ST. STATION OF THE SIXTH AVE. ELEVATED RR.

The sale a great success. Drawing big crowds. Values extraordinary.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,
BLEECKER ST., COR. GREENE.

Sale of Printed Cashmeres.

Two Bargains.

Two hundred pieces finest quality Fancy Cashmeres, printed in the natural colors of the flowers, in elegant bouquet and other designs, reduced from $1.75 and $2.00 to 75 cents and $1.00 per yard.

One hundred pieces wide wale Tailors Diagonal, in plain shades, regular $1.25 goods, will be sold at 85 cents per yard.

This sale, Wednesday, Oct. 4th.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FOR EVERYTHING IT MAKES.

Meriden Britannia Company Takes Five Awards at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—The judges of award in artistic manufactures announced their findings to-day, and heading the list of silver-plate premiums is the Meriden Britannia Company, which receives an award for every class it entered for competition, five in all, and in addition is highly mentioned for the general artistic display of its exhibit. Its honors are for silver-plated hollow ware, works of art, hollow ware in nickel, and silver-plated knives, forks, and spoons. The exhibit of the company, it is generally conceded, merits the distinction conferred upon it for the artistic housing and arrangement of its products. Its pavilion is the largest of any exclusively silver-plate house exhibiting here.

READING'S FINANCES.

The Receivers Negotiating for an Extension of the Speyer Loan.

The unpaid portion of the much-talked-of Speyer loan to the Philadelphia and Reading Company fell due yesterday, and reports, which proved to be well founded, were speedily in circulation that Speyer & Co. had manifested an indisposition to extend it. Various stories about the matter were telegraphed from Philadelphia.

That active negotiations were pending yesterday between the receivers of the Reading Company and representatives of the creditor banking house is a fact. The receivers made a proposition for an extension of the loan, which was promptly rejected by Speyer & Co. Thereupon negotiations were resumed.

A telegram from Philadelphia late last night said that the receivers had submitted another proposition to Speyer & Co. which it was thought might be accepted.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for August, issued yesterday, shows the gross receipts to have been $1,896,266; expenses, $1,074,757, leaving a profit in operating of $821,509. Net receipts from other sources increase the profit to $849,048. Equipment payments, terminal trackage and one-twelfth of the current year's fixed charges, amounting to $744,175, deducted from the profit, leaves a surplus for the month of $104,873. Compared with August, 1892, this shows a decrease of $86,759. The profit to date is $6,888,077, and the total charges $7,112,138, leaving a deficit of $224,061. Compared with the same period last year this is a decrease of $761,194.

More Northern Pacific Receivers.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 3.—Receivers have been appointed for the various branch lines of the Northern Pacific Railway in all the States through which the road passes. Judge Thomas to-day appointed Henry Stanton of New-York City, and Alex McKenzie of Bismarck, N. D., receivers for this State. Mr. McKenzie's appointment is well received here, as his knowledge of the condition of the country where the property is specially qualifies him to fill the position in the interests of the road and its patrons. The reason for this step is that the branch, or leased, lines have not paid, and the Northern Pacific Company should not, in justice to the owners, be required to meet the deficit of the branch lines.

There will be no change in the present operating forces.

Louisville and Nashville's New Stock.

The Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad met in this city yesterday, and resolved to call a special meeting of the stockholders of the company for Wednesday, Nov. 8, for the purpose of authorizing the proposed increase of the capital stock of the company to $60,000,000. The stock transfer books will close, for this special meeting, on the 27th inst.

There have been reports that the money to be obtained from this increase of stock was to be used in the purchase of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern, but it is now said the company is after the Georgia Railroad, which runs from Atlanta to Port Royal, a distance of 721 miles. This road is now leased jointly by the Louisville and Nashville and the Central of Georgia, but is not paying.

Concord and Montreal.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Concord and Montreal Railroad will be held in Concord, N. H., next Tuesday to act on the report of the Board of Directors, and to elect Directors for the ensuing year.

According to the report just issued, the gross earnings of the road for the year ended June 30 were $2,509,948, the total operating expenses aggregated $1,959,864, and the balance of earnings was $550,084. Dividends paid from earnings amounted to $280,530, and interest on bonds amounted to $264,452. A net balance of $5,102 went into the treasury.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—A special meeting of the General Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association was held in Chicago yesterday for the purpose of revising the schedule of special commodity rates. Some slight changes were made in the present rates, but they were so unimportant as to be undeserving of notice. Commissioner George R. Blanchard was authorized to arrange for a meeting with the trunk lines, so that the provision might be made for carrying the changes to interior points in trunk-line territory.

—Vice-President Humfreville of the Ohio Southern Railroad, said yesterday that the interest on the general mortgage bonds of the company, which is due on Nov. 1, will be paid and that the suit on which the Sheriff had an attachment for $100,000, is probably caused by the fact that in giving the contract for the extension of road just completed, 10 per cent. of the contract price may have been held back to meet any question of differences.

—At the annual meeting of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad yesterday Directors were elected as follows: S. V. R. Cruger, Stuyvesant Fish, E. A. Gibson, of New-York; J. T. Harahan and J. C. Welling of Chicago, A. S. Garretson, Sioux City; E. C. Woodruff, New-Jersey; B. Dows, Cedar Rapids; A. P. Loomis, Fort Podge; John T. Hancock, C. W. Mitchell, J. V. Ryder, W. H. Torbet, M. M. Walker, and W. E. Harriman.

—Second-class passenger rates from Chicago to points in the South were cut yesterday from $1 to $3. The Illinois Central took the initiative in the matter. It put into effect rates of $9 to Memphis, $11 to Greenville, $13 to Vicksburg, $13 to Baton Rouge, and $13 to New-Orleans. All of its competitors at once met these rates.

—Persons interested in the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute will make an effort to have the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad exhibit at the World's Fair placed in Baltimore as the nucleus of a permanent railroad and transportation museum.

—General Managers of the Central Traffic Association roads met in Chicago yesterday and decided to deny the request for special reduced rates for Chicago Day of the World's Fair.

—General Manager Whitcomb of the Wisconsin Central lines, said yesterday that those lines had not been withdrawn from the Western Passenger and Freight Associations.

—It is announced unofficially that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company intends to make Duluth the base of very extensive operations, and will begin work next Spring.

—Thomas F. Oakes, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, says that the October interest on the Coeur d'Alene general mortgages will not be paid.

—Lewis Williams retired from the general superintendency of the Nickel Plate road on the first of the month.

—G. E. Ryckman of Brocton, N. Y., has been elected President of the Edinboro and Erie Railroad.

—Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad will hold their annual meeting in Chicago on the 18th inst.

—Chauncey M. Depew is expected home from his Western trip the latter part of this week.

—A. G. Leonard, private secretary to H. Walter Webb, is inspecting the World's Fair.

AN OPPORTUNE FRIEND will be found in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, when racked by a severe Cold, and the many Lung or Throat affections which sometimes follow. This old remedy has met the approval of two generations, and is to-day as popular, safe, and effective as ever.—*Advertisement.*

MAILAND PLEASED who examine FLINT'S FURNITURE. That goods so excellent should be sold so reasonable excites the surprise of all visitors.—*Adv.*

Bargains in *Carpets.*

Best Wiltons, $1.45. (Former price $2.25.)
Best Velvets, $1.00. (Former price $1.75.)
Smith's Axminsters, 87½ cts. (Former price $1.75.)

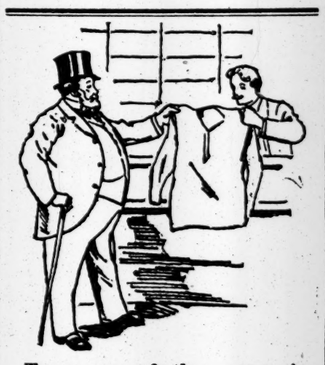
Lord & Taylor
Broadway & 20th St.

Gorham Solid Silver.

Visitors will find that the extent and variety of the stock of Silverware, displayed by the GORHAM M'F'G CO., permits of an entirely satisfactory selection being made of a gift for any event.

Attention is directed to the "Yacht Chafing Dish" and the Water Urn, which are so made as to remain perfectly level, while the ship may be tossing.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.



Two men of the same size round the middle; one short, t'other tall, used to wear the same size Drawers. They have to now—unless they come here.

Here we fit 'em—three shapes to a size; the elasticity of the garment does the rest.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.
THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

O'NEILL'S

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

COSTUMES, WRAPS, JACKETS, AND FURS

WE HAVE EVER EXHIBITED.

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

JACKETS.

Beaver Jackets, Flare Skirts, full box sleeves, half fitting fronts,

4.98 Upward.

Clay Diagonal Jackets, umbrella and military shapes, half silk lined,

9.98 Upward.

Kersey Jackets, triple plaited backs, Worth sleeves, half silk lined,

11.98 Upward.

Fancy Scotch Cloth Jackets, Worth Collar, sleeves and bottom of skirt elegantly braided,

24.98.

CAPES.

Cloth Capes, short and long effects, braided, embroidered, and fur trimmed.

9.98 Upward.

SUITS.

New Walking Suits, full, wide skirts, double-breasted jackets, plain and braided, in broadcloths and hopsacking,

17.98 Upward.

Stylish Cloth Suits, in short waisted effects, ruffle finish,

16.00 Upward.

FURS.

French Coney Capes, bright quality,

4.98 Upward.

22-inch Box Capes, in Russian Lynx, Canada Seal, Alaska Sable, &c.,

7.98 to 49.00.

Neck Boas, in English Seal, Russian and American Mink,

1.79, 2.98, and 3.69.

IMPORTED NOVELTIES
—IN—
COSTUMES, JACKETS, and CAPES.

HIGH GRADE FUR GARMENTS
—IN—
ALASKA SEAL, BROADTAILS, PERSIAN LAMB, &c.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Abundant Rains in the Middle Atlantic States Have Done Much Good.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The weekly crop report of the Weather Bureau states that over the Western portions of the Carolinas, Southern Virginia, the Lower Ohio Valley, and generally to the westward of the Mississippi the rainfall of the week has been excessive, and the Western and Northwestern States, over which severe drought has prevailed for several weeks, have received abundant rains, which were greatly needed. Abundant rains fell over the central and northern plateau regions, and generous showers fell on the North Pacific coast.

In the Middle Atlantic States the past week has been very favorable for maturing crops and for the work of securing same, and the absence of heavy rains, with generally fair weather over the greater portion of the cotton region, has been very favorable for cotton picking, which is now being actively pushed. The abundant rains over the Central and Western States have put the ground in good condition for plowing and will greatly improve pasturage.

New-England.—Weather unfavorable for late harvest; crops mostly gathered; generally good, except potatoes and fruits.

New-York.—Potatoes generally better than expected, except in north portion; buckwheat poor; winter good.

New-Jersey.—A very favorable week for maturing all late truck; wheat and rye growing well.

Pennsylvania.—Excellent weather for completing farm work; corn and tobacco nearly all cut; Fall wheat looks well.

Maryland.—Tobacco being housed rapidly, most favorable reports of crop as a whole; wheat seeding in progress, early sown growing fast; pastures improved.

Virginia.—Tobacco crop greatly below average and damaged by hail in Goochland and Hanover Counties; peanut crop slightly below average; fodder crop below average, some damage by frosts.

North Carolina.—Weather generally favorable for picking cotton; cotton opening very rapidly; Fall crop of potatoes, turnips, and field peas good; seeding wheat and oats.

South Carolina.—Conditions past week generally beneficial; cotton picking in full progress; potatoes, peas, and turnips good.

Georgia.—Cotton continues to open with extreme rapidity, and bulk of crop will be picked this month; rice has improved; sugar cane and sorghum are excellent; full crop of potatoes and peas; turnip short.

Florida.—A favorable week for cotton picking; oranges maturing rapidly.

Alabama.—Cotton opening rapidly, picking general; corn will be good crop if no frost for several weeks, some being harvested.

Mississippi.—Corn being harvested rapidly, complaint of inferior quality in some localities; cotton picking uninterrupted.

Texas.—Cotton picking has been retarded by showery weather over northern portions of the State, while over the central and southern portions the weather has been favorable, and picking has progressed rapidly; wheat growing is progressing over the northwest portions of State.

Tennessee.—Wheat sowing has commenced; the acreage is much less than last year; cotton picking in progress, crop short; farmers busy housing tobacco, making sorghum, and getting in fodder; peanuts very poor; pastures good.

Kentucky.—Tobacco nearly all cut and somewhat short; pastures good; wheat seed progressing.

Missouri.—Plowing and seeding behind, but being rushed; light acreage assured; pastures revived; water plenty.

Illinois.—Ground generally in excellent condition; Fall plowing and seeding retarded; corn being cut; bulk will be ready to crib 15th.

Indiana.—Wheat nearly all sown and coming up nicely; corn nearly all in shock; tobacco housed.

West Virginia.—Corn cutting, plowing, and seeding progressing; tobacco being housed in fair condition; stock in good condition.

Ohio.—Wheat seeding nearly completed, early sown up and looking well; corn all shocked and husking commenced; potatoes about all dug, light yield, killing frosts; ice on four days, destroying corn, tobacco, and other vegetation than standing.

Michigan.—Corn, potatoes, buckwheat, and beans reported light yields, except in scattered localities; all crops about secured; frost crop immense; frosts damaged late potatoes and garden truck.

Wisconsin.—Heavy rains thoroughly saturated the ground; sown grain benefited; some Fall plowing and seeding will yet be done; acreage remains below average; corn being husked; potato digging being completed; season generally fair.

Iowa.—Weather favorable for plowing and germination of Fall grain.

North Dakota.—Very little threshing to be done; Fall plowing to be pushed rapidly and much done.

Minnesota.—Winter wheat seeding and growing rapidly; threshing nearly completed; corn husking begun; Fall plowing progressing finely, with a large amount done; killing frosts heavily damaged pasturage.

Nebraska.—Fall plowing and seeding resumed; no change in corn crop.

Kansas.—Rainfall ample, improving pastures, late fodder, crops, and stock water; plowing and wheat sowing progressing rapidly; broomcorn harvest about completed; early sown wheat up and looking fine.

Oklahoma.—Ground in excellent condition; Fall seeding being rapidly finished; much cotton brought to market.

Montana.—Rain very beneficial to stockmen.

Wyoming.—Rains have placed soil in good condition for Fall plowing and have filled all small streams.

Colorado.—Killing frosts general; late crops mostly secured; third alfalfa crop light; corn below average.

Arizona.—Preparation for grain sowing going forward; all conditions highly satisfactory.

Utah.—An average of an inch of rain fell, ending with snow in the north portion; thrashing and gathering late crops delayed.

Washington.—Rainy weather brought harvesting and hop picking, which was about half over, to a sudden standstill; gardens and pastures doing nicely; a successful season just closed.

Oregon.—All cereal crops secured; hop-picking completed; farmers preparing ground for sowing grain; potatoes being dug; pastures green; stock improving.

California.—Fresno raisins curing slowly; raisin crop of Yolo County the finest ever saved; bean harvest progressing; fruit-drying nearly over; season one of abundance; all crops good except grain and apricots, which are below average; almond and walnut harvest begun, good crop; farmers preparing for seeding and getting ready for rainy season.

Awarded the Aldermen $2 a Year.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 3.—Judge Van Syckel to-day decided the suits of the eight Aldermen against the city for unpaid salaries in favor of the city. The suits were brought for $500 a year, but an ordinance was passed reducing the sum to $2 a year. The court upheld the ordinance.

POWER OF THE GRIP

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures its Bad Effects

Pains Driven to the Four Winds and Good Health Restored.

S. N. Mahan of Rockford, Mich., suffered an attack of the grip, and when the force of the disease was spent he found himself in a condition of extreme weakness. He procured a bottle of

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA,

and following is his statement concerning its effects: "Before I had taken one bottle I was feeling a great deal better. Up to the present time I have taken about four bottles; my appetite is now good, strength has returned, pains have been driven

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

to the four winds, and I can give Hood's Sarsaparilla credit for all. This medicine has also cured my dreadful cough, and I am well and happy as well as thankful." S. N. MAHAN.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

FISCHER PIANOS. 1840.

Grand, Upright and Square.
Moderate Prices.
TO RENT, INSTALMENTS, AND EXCHANGE.
5th Ave., cor. 16th St., N.Y.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

For the purpose of aiding The Times's readers to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resorts, will our friends kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to The New-York Times, Printing House Square, New-York City, whenever they have been unable to procure The Times of any of the dealers.

Be particular to indicate if this occurs on a railroad train or steamboat, and to give sufficient information to facilitate the investigation which will be IMMEDIATELY undertaken of EVERY complaint that reaches the office of The New-York Times.

.....1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at.....o'clock to-day of the newsdealer

At.....

The reason assigned by him was.....

PAGES 9–12. WEDNESDAY, **The New-York Times.** OCT. 4, 1893. PAGES 9–12.

THE READING COMMITTEES

USELESS INVESTIGATIONS WHICH WILL MEAN DELAY.

The Action of the Committees a Complete Vindication of Mr. Rice's Course in Withdrawing from Them—A Scheme of Masterly Inactivity Through Which It Is Hoped to Have the Present Managers in Control—Acts Difficult to Indorse.

The article in yesterday's Times stating so fully the relation of the committees to the receivers caused much comment in financial circles. The close conferences which have recently been held between the receivers and some of the members of the committees, and the harmonious relations which now evidently exist are regarded as a remarkable vindication of Mr. Rice's course in severing his connection with those committees. The logical consequences of the relations indicated in the letter of withdrawal written by Mr. Rice on Aug. 22 have occurred on the lines he pointed out. The fact that interests so friendly to the administration prevailed on the committees at first impaired only their effectiveness, but now it tends to the entire effacement of the committee in the interest of the management. While the committees were engaged in their conferences with the management, the Speyer loan fell due, without anything whatsoever having been done to protect it. The default in the general mortgage bond interest has also matured, and, in fact, every one of the acts which Mr. Rice predicted in his letter of withdrawal, and in his other published statements, has come to pass as predicted by him. If the decrease in the earnings of the company continues and the management is not changed, there can be only one end.

The committees, however, could not be prevailed upon to take any active steps when it was yet time to prevent the danger to the collaterals of the company by protecting the Speyer loan, to prevent the danger of foreclosure by payment of the interest, and to handle the Fall business in such a manner as to get the company out of its difficulties before the dull season is again upon it. In an interview published yesterday Mr. Rice stated, in relation to these matters: "If I had been in charge of Reading the Speyer loan would have been paid long ago, and the collateral returned to the company's treasury. I would not have paid $636,000 to Lehigh Valley for unearned dividends, nor $222,000 to brokers on account of Mr. McLeod's speculations, nor delivered the best coal to Lehigh Valley for a debt of $963,000, preferring it to certain ahead of it. I would have sold enough coal to pay debts. I would have stopped buying coal from individual operators, which no bankrupt concern has any business to do, and I would not have allowed the output of coal to decrease. Under this plan the legitimate debts of Reading would have been provided for."

It now seems that the committees will probably not give the management their actual indorsement. The effort will be to produce harmonious relations which will require no action on the part of the committee, either of indorsement or the contrary. To procure this end the committees will probably desire further information before taking any active steps for this information will consume considerable time, the management will be undisturbed indefinitely, so far as anything the committees may do is concerned. Subsequently, representation of the committees in the management will be accorded through some one agreeable to the management, and this will end the matter. To prepare the way for this amicable adjustment, explanations tending to remove difficulties are beginning to be circulated. For instance, a day or two ago it was announced that Mr. Little had discovered that Mr. Prince had not been paid his bonus of $186,000, the impression attempted to be conveyed being that Mr. Rice's charge under that head was disproved. As a matter of fact, neither Mr. Rice nor The Times ever stated that the money was paid. The allegation was that Mr. Harris had signed two inconsistent claims in relation to that bonus, one of which must have been false. Mr. Rice has given a characteristic account of this matter. When the settlement was made with Mr. Prince it was on the condition that Mr. Prince should subscribe $750,000 to the Welsh plan. In this way the $460,000 due Mr. Prince ($274,000 on the account and $186,000 bonus) was to be settled in the bonds to be issued under that plan. Mr. Rice at the time called the attention of Mr. Welsh to the fact that that plan might not go through, in which event the company would be most unjustly saddled with an obligation to pay $460,000. Mr. Welsh replied, laughingly, that if the plan failed to go through the company would have no money, and consequently Mr. Prince could not get the $460,000. Now, the fact that Mr. Prince has not been paid the money which the receivers had declared to be justly due him is quoted as reflecting credit on them. There is a moral obliquity of vision through all these proceedings that is simply startling.

There may be other finds of a like nature which will be used to exculpate the management, but with this one as a sample it is hardly to be supposed that the security holders will have sufficient patience to wait for them. What is wanted from the management is a definite answer to the many charges of a serious nature which have been published in The Times. Unless these are forthcoming, no investigation, however long drawn out or however elaborate, can serve any practical purpose.

After all, when everything has been said and done, is it possible that a committee of reputable and distinguished men of this community can ever condone and morally ratify the act of a President of a great railway corporation in withdrawing securities from the company's treasury on his own authority and using them in his private speculations? Nor can they condone the publication of a false report, as the report of 1892 has been demonstrated to have been. Nor can they condone or ratify the acts of a management in paying $3,000,000 non-obligatory interest, and in putting the company into bankruptcy twenty days later on a default of $2,750. The gentlemen of these committees are not in a position to let "bygones be bygones," as Mr. Welsh has desired. It is like the blood on Lady Macbeth's hands, "All will not out!" When the present administration ratified these acts and assumed the heavy burden involved in them, instead of indignantly denying the liability and at once taking active steps for restitution, as they were urged to do by Mr. Rice, over and over again, they placed their foundation on iniquity.

Coming to the acts which originated with the Harris management, can it be possible that these committees can ever condone or justify the payment of the Lehigh Valley unearned dividend out of the Reading's earnings at the expense of a default on Reading's general mortgage bonds, in direct violation of the terms of the income mortgages? The members of these committees are too deeply interested in the inviolability of mortgages in general to ever, by any act or statement of theirs, condone or gloss over a direct violation of any obligation. Indeed, in this particular case the committees are on record, in their own circular, as charging the management with violation of the mortgages. Nay, more, the representation which the committees have to-day was obtained on the statements in that circular. Coming from moral to business grounds, can the committees condone the acts of a management in plunging the bankrupt concern deeper and deeper into debt by purchasing coal when its paramount duty was to sell coal and pay its debts with the proceeds? On this point, too, the committees are on record. Or how can they support an administration which confesses itself unable to earn its fixed charges when its incompetent predecessor was able to earn $3,181,000 more than necessary for that purpose in the preceding year? These committees ask time for investigation. Can these facts be changed by investigation?

Nassau Presbytery Adjourns.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 3.—The Presbytery of Nassau, which comprises twenty-six churches on Long Island, between Brooklyn and Islip, ended its Fall session this afternoon. The session was held in the Babylon Presbyterian Church, and began Monday morning. The Rev. S. T. Carter of Huntington was elected Moderator. Eight delegates were elected to the Synod, which meets in Rochester Oct. 17. They are: Ministers—S. T. Carter, Huntington; Joseph Spears, Brentwood; W. S. C. Webster, Islip, and Lyman D. Calkins, Far Rockaway. Elders—G. B. Studley, W. H. Ross, J. F. Rodman, and R. A. Torrey. The delegation is evenly divided on the Briggs case. No resolutions concerning the Briggs case were adopted.

Paterson Freeholders Convicted.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 3.—The fourteen members of the Board of Freeholders indicted three months ago for an alleged fraudulent transaction in the purchase of a Court-House site were tried to-day before Judge Dixon. It is claimed the owners of the land paid $20,000 to members of the board and outsiders to carry the project through. The county paid $80,000 for the site. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, on the ground that they were acting under the instructions of the counsel of the board.

HOLLAND'S SUBMARINE BOAT.

Its Plans Approved by the United States Government's Experts.

It is now an assured fact that the United States Navy is to have a submarine boat. An appropriation having been made by the last Congress for the building of such a boat, many inventors submitted plans in accordance with the requirements of the circular of the Navy Department.

A board of experts was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, who, after examination of the various plans, unanimously reported in favor of the design of John P. Holland of Newark, N. J., presented by the John P. Holland Torpedo Boat Company of New-York. The board's report was approved by the Chief of Ordnance, who sent it to the Secretary about a month ago for approval.

As Mr. Whitney's administration can claim the credit of taking the initiative in submarine boats by approving of Mr. Holland's plan, it remains for Secretary Herbert to hasten the realization.

The Holland design proposes a boat of about 140 tons displacement, 80 feet long and 11 feet in diameter. It is provided with two sets of quadruple expansion engines and water-tube boiler to develop 1,000 indicated horse power. The steam power is employed only for propulsion on the surface of the water, and for a few moments after diving. The propelling power, while submerged, is afforded by storage batteries and a dynamo developing seventy effective horse power. The surface speed will be about 16 knots per hour, and the speed while submerged 8 knots.

Interesting features of the proposed vessel will be its rapidity of action—diving and rising when required as rapidly as a porpoise; its ability to run near the surface, having the body of the vessel protected against shot by a depth of three feet of water, while the turret, armored with eight inches of nickel steel, projects above the surface to protect the pilot. The vessel can dive from this condition in ten seconds, and submerge itself to a depth of twenty feet, thus going beyond the reach of attack.

While submerged, there is no uncertainty as to the course steered. An automatic apparatus, substituted for the mariner's compass that has proved useless in similar cases, directs the course of the vessel infallibly without requiring the pilot's attention.

A peculiar arrangement of special devices prevents any change of the total weight of the boat while in action, in order that the power of driving rapidly may remain always unimpaired. Another simple contrivance effectively prevents a dive to an excessive depth, so that the risk of having the vessel crushed by excessive external pressure is effectively guarded against.

Should the vessel perform one-half of what her designer asserts that he has already demonstrated with his "Fenian Ram," we shall have a very novel and exceedingly formidable addition to our new navy—a little, inexpensive vessel that is practically invulnerable, and capable of facing, with little risk to its crew, anything that floats, possessing an armament that can destroy the proudest armor-clad as easily as the Camperdown destroyed the Victoria.

PIANOS CHEAP AS CHROMOS.

"Miniature" Instruments as Bait for the Agriculturist's $2.85.

For some time the Post Office Inspectors in this city have been receiving complaints from the South and West against a firm advertising as the Eastern Piano Company of 3, 5, 7, and 9 Beekman Street.

The complainants stated that the concern in its advertisements offered to give a fine "miniature" upright piano to the first 100 persons sending names and addresses. Upon answering the advertisement a sort of contract was forwarded, wherein the person who was to receive the piano stipulated to show the fine instrument to his friends with a view of opening a line of trade. It was required that the favored "one hundred" forward for every piano $2.85 to cover the cost of packing and some other incidentals. The complainants say that, upon sending the money, that was the last heard of the piano bargain.

Inspector Jacobs investigated a number of the cases and he says that W. W. Ridout is responsible for the alluring advertisement. Mr. Ridout promised to refund the money. He said the business had proved unprofitable. A reporter for The New-York Times was unable to find Mr. Ridout yesterday.

Another advertisement now to be found in certain publications circulating in the West and South is worded exactly like that of the Eastern Piano Company, but the firm styles itself the Wagner Piano Company, 114 Nassau Street. No one at this address knew of the concern, nor was anything known of the "Eastern Company" in Temple Court. The "miniature" piano of the Wagner firm, if sent at all, is said to be a toy worth about 40 cents.

POLICEMAN BALL MAY RECOVER.

A Plan for Preventing Accidental Shootings in Police Stations.

Patrolman James F. Ball of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, who was shot in the left breast early Monday morning while in the dormitory at the station house, passed a comfortable night at Bellevue Hospital, and his condition was so much improved yesterday morning that the surgeons in attendance were hopeful of his recovery.

Superintendent Byrnes yesterday transmitted to the Board of Police the report of the shooting as made to him by Capt. Martens of the Twenty-first Precinct, which gave the meagre outlines of the occurrence without any comment. The suspension from duty of Patrolmen Broderick and Storms, one or both of whom are responsible for the shooting of Ball, was approved.

Chief Clerk Kipp of the department suggested as a means of preventing similar occurrences in the future the adoption of a rule forbidding policemen from carrying loaded firearms while in the station houses. Policemen coming into the station houses should be required to deposit their loaded revolvers in cases to be provided for the purpose, and the weapons should be allowed to remain there until the officers are going out again on duty. The Police Commissioners have the matter under consideration.

Cardinal Gibbons's Jubilee.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—Every Archbishop in this country has written Cardinal Gibbons that he will be present at the jubilee services, including Mgr. Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate, and the Archbishop of New-Zealand. Sixteen Archbishops will be within the sanctuary at the grand jubilee mass. The Bishops of the United States, with very few exceptions, will also be present. Nearly all the priests of the Province of Baltimore and many from other jurisdictions will join in the services. Gov. Brown, Mayor Latrobe, the City Council, and other civic bodies have been invited to be present at the religious functions. The Rev. Dr. Rooker, the bearer of a letter and a present from the Pope to Cardinal Gibbons, will be in Baltimore to-morrow. The jubilee exercises will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 18 and 19.

Two Persons Killed by Dynamite.

PARIS, Ky., Oct. 3.—Some unknown person placed a dynamite cartridge between Eliza Dent and Houston Kelly, colored, while they were asleep this morning, at the former's home, 101 Second Street. The cartridge exploded and killed them both. The dynamite was evidently placed directly between them, with a fuse attached. The right arm of one and the left arm of the other were torn off at the shoulder. The terrible force of the explosion blew a hole two feet square through the floor.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Franz Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, and heir presumptive to the throne of Austro-Hungary, accompanied by his cousin, Archduke Leopold, his Chamberlain, Major Gen. Count Leo Wurmberand, Counts Kinsky, Wichinitz, Tellau, and Martinc, and Lieuts. Von Bronsegh, Tatrona., Blatinina, and Delacerda, arrived in this city from Denver this morning. The length of the Archduke's stay in Chicago is uncertain.

R. A. PROCTOR'S BODY AT REST

LAID BENEATH THE CHILDS MONUMENT IN GREENWOOD.

Since the Great Astronomer Died of Yellow Fever, in Willard Parker Hospital, Sept. 12, 1888, His Body Had Lain in the Rev. Stephen Merritt's Plot—The Philadelphia Philanthropist Provided a Lot as Well as a Monument—Reinterment Services Yesterday.

The body of Prof. Richard Anthony Proctor, astronomer and scientist, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain, was yesterday laid in its final resting place in Greenwood Cemetery under the monument set up in his honor by George W. Childs of Philadelphia.

Prof. Proctor, who did more, perhaps, than any other man, both as lecturer and essayist, to popularize the study of astronomy, died of yellow fever at the Willard Parker Hospital on the evening of Sept. 12, 1888, shortly after his return from his Winter home in Florida. His body was embalmed and sealed in a metallic case and buried in the family plot of the Rev. Stephen Merritt. None of Prof. Proctor's children was with him when he died. Although there was an intention on their part to carry the remains to England and bury them there, it was never fulfilled. Years passed and the grave remained neglected until an article appeared in a newspaper calling attention to the fact, and urging that the grave of so distinguished a man should have greater honor.

George W. Childs saw the article, and at once signified his intention of providing a suitable lot and monument for the body of the dead astronomer. The plot chosen by Mr. Childs is on a green slope, near the Flatbush entrance to the cemetery, at the intersection of Borden and Vine Avenues.

The monument is a large block of bluish Quincy granite, highly polished. The memorial stone is 8 feet high and 5 feet wide. The inscription upon the front is as follows:

RICHARD A. PROCTOR,
Astronomer.
Born Chelsea, England,
March 23, 1837.
Died in New-York City,
September 12, 1888.
Aged 51 years.
"How good! how kind! and he is gone!"
ERECTED BY GEORGE W. CHILDS.

On the first base the name "Proctor" is cut in large raised letters, and on each side is carved a star in relief, in allusion to Prof. Proctor's life work. The upper part of the monument rests upon two heavy unhewn granite oases. Upon a polished panel on the right reverse side of the capital is a letter written by Proctor's lifelong friend, Herbert Spencer. The inscription is:

"On public, as on private grounds, Prof. Proctor's premature death was much to be lamented. He united great detailed knowledge with broad general views in an unusual degree, and while admirably fitted for a popular expositor, was at the same time well equipped for original investigation, which, had he lived, would have added to our astronomical knowledge. Prof. Proctor was also known to be laboring with his endeavors to keep the pursuit of science free from the corrupting and paralyzing influence of State aid.

"HERBERT SPENCER."
1893.

Two tents had been erected near the open grave, in which were grouped a number of persons who had come to do honor to the memory of the dead astronomer. Several large set pieces of flowers were placed near the open grave, among them a star of lillies, roses, and immortelles, inscribed with the names of Prof. Proctor's five children, Mary, John, Richard, Agnes, and Harry.

Miss Mary Proctor, the eldest daughter, was the only member of the family able to be present. Mr. Childs is in Chicago, and sent word to Miss Proctor that he would not be able to attend the services.

Among those gathered about the grave were Prof. Charles E. West of Brooklyn, Prof. E. Ogden Doremus Prof. Charles A. Young of Princeton, Prof. Lewis Swift of Warner Observatory, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. Will Carleton, the Rev. Dr. Bowditch, the Rev. Stephen Merritt, and the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, who was announced to deliver the eulogy.

The ceremonies began at 11:30 o'clock. The quartet of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, consisting of Miss Marie Van, Miss Tirzah P. Hamlin, William R. Williams, and Frederic Reddall, under the direction of John Hyatt Brewer, furnished the music. After the opening anthem, "Lead, Kindly Light," Mr. Talmage pronounced the invocation, which was followed by the singing of "One Sweetly Solemn Thought."

The formal eulogy by Dr. Talmage followed. He said.

> Other lecturers on astronomy have stunned us with figures of millions and billions of miles and the weight and periphery of worlds, and we came out of the lecture hall as bedazzled and confounded with stellar habits and stellar eccentricities as the catastrophes as the people were on the night of the star shooting in 1833, when all the heavens seemed unhinged. But Prof. Proctor, by illumined apparatus appealing to the eye and explanations appealing to the ear, lifted audiences into an intelligent understanding about the life and death of worlds, rung them like silver bells, put them into bloom as the hanging gardens of the sky, entranced and awed and melted multitudes.
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> It is appropriate that the change of sepulchres be made and this beautiful shaft erected by one whose generosity is constantly being shown toward the living and the dead. He is the glory of American journalism, putting on pensions those who have grown old or fallen sick in his service. To his magnificent hospitality to the living he adds his hospitality to the dead. All the land honors him. Coming generations will bless his name. Synonym for everything gracious and kind and pure and magnificent and splendid, the name of George W. Childs. God bless him is my prayer and the prayer of millions on both sides of the sea."

The hymn, "Abide with Me," was then sung, and then Dr. Talmage read the committal service of the Episcopal Church, Mr. Merritt dropping the earth upon the casket in the grave. The ceremonies ended with the hymn, "Rock of Ages," and the benediction.

Miss Proctor will remain visiting friends in Brooklyn for a short time, and afterward will travel throughout the country for three years lecturing upon astronomical subjects, upon which she has already written several books.

Objection to Some Police Practices.

Police Commissioner MacLean paid an unexpected visit to the Twenty-third Sub-Precinct Police Station, which is in the basement of the Grand Central Station, on Monday night, and found on the desk two supply requisitions which had been signed in blank by Capt. Berghold. He took possession of the requisitions, and at the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday he asked that they be referred to the Superintendent with directions to make charges of conduct unbecoming an officer against Capt. Berghold. Commissioner Martin objected to that part of Mr. MacLean's request which directed the Superintendent to make charges, and suggested as an amendment that the matter be referred to the Superintendent for investigation and report. The amendment was adopted, Commissioners McClave and Martin voting for it, and Mr. MacLean against it.

It is not unusual for the Captains to sign the requisitions for supplies in blank and allow the Sergeants to fill them out for what supplies are needed.

Money Wanted by City Departments.

Commissioner of Public Works Daly filed his departmental estimates for 1894 with the Controller yesterday. He asks for $3,622,872. This year $3,018,873 was allowed. Much of the increase asked for is for the care and maintenance of the aqueduct and the repaving of streets.

The Law Department has asked for $200,700, which is about $1,300 less than it got last year.

Among the items asked for by the Finance Department is $5,080,277.45 for interest on the city debt.

Will It Be "Columbus Square"?

Secretary Marsetti of the Columbus Monument Committee asked the Aldermen yesterday, on behalf of the committee and the United Italian Societies, that the plaza at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, where the Columbus Statue stands, be called Columbus Square. He also asked that the change be made before Oct. 12, the anniversary of the dedication of the monument.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Streets.

IMPROVED PIERS AND DOCKS.

They Are Imperatively Demanded by the Commerce of New-York.

At a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners held in Mayor Gilroy's office Sept. 29 a plan for the improvement of the water-front of New-York City, between Charles and Twenty-third Streets, was submitted by the Dock Department for the approval of the board. All the Commissioners present, with the exception of Controller Myers, voted in favor of the plan, but the Controller claimed that his negative vote defeated it. Thereupon Mayor Gilroy said that, in his judgment, this claim would not hold, as under the law the Controller only has the veto power where apportionments for the purchase of property by agreement are to be made.

The following letter from the Dock Board describes the plan the Mayor spoke of:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The City of New-York, with unrivaled natural advantages, has been and is seriously handicapped as a port by the existence of private rights along the water-front and by the wholly antiquated plan of dock improvement heretofore adopted for the public property.

No private rights on the water front are large enough in extent to be susceptible of proper improvement, and therefore are prejudicial to the public interest. As a matter of fact, most private owners simply seek to get the utmost possible rental for their property without regard to the public use. What private ownership means may be seen by strolling along South Street, or, as an example, on the North River, the foot of Forty-third Street, and by the fact that no steamer engaged in foreign trade is docked at a private wharf.

The plan on which public improvements have been until lately made by the Department of Docks was adopted in 1871, before the era of modern steamers, and is defective because both slips and piers are too small to berth the ships of to-day. The great cost of modern steamers makes it all important that they should be in port the least possible time and that their cargoes should be handled with the utmost dispatch. This can only be done by docking at wide piers, in large slips, where every hatch can be worked at once.

The plan adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at their last meeting does away with both these evils. It extinguishes private ownership and provides facilities entirely adequate for the requirements of modern trade. The plan was prepared after careful study of the latest improvements in the Liverpool, London, and Southampton docks and after consultation with the leading ship owners, naval architects, and dock engineers of the world. It provides for fourteen modern piers, at which twenty-eight steamers can be docked and worked with advantage simultaneously, where there is not one to-day.

Fourteen piers are now used for the foreign trade of the City of New-York, only one of which (that of the American Line) is adapted to the requirements of modern steamers. The plan also provides four small piers for the local trade of the district. The proposed large piers, being designed with reference to modern requirements, will more than double the capacity of the port for foreign trade.

Within three years the Board of Docks has brought from Montreal, Baltimore, Jersey City, and Brooklyn, the Allan Line to Glasgow, the Atlantic Transport Line to London, the Red Star Line to Antwerp, the American Line to Southampton, and the Anchor Line to Glasgow. They have applications from a number of other great steamships, including companies which control the tin-plate trade of Wales, all of which wish to come to New-York, but the Department of Docks has no berths to assign them except under the above plan.

The applications already received are for seven of the new piers at rental which would pay about 10 per cent. net on the cost of the improvement. The proposed plan does not involve a dollar of additional appropriation or expenditure by the Board of Docks. It simply directs that the annual appropriation should be spent where it will be of the greatest advantage to the general public.

In view of these facts, neither the press nor any public officer should seriously oppose the plan. To do so shows a cynical contempt for the intelligence of the public, which ill becomes a public officer.

Of public opposition there is none and can be none; the sole objector, other than one or two chronic notoriety seekers, was the agent of an absentee land owner, who in the end would derive a greater benefit from the plan by the increase in value of his real estate than any other citizen of the City of New-York.

The statement that the plan comes from Tammany Hall is wholly untrue; but if true would be no argument against it provided that it promotes the general welfare. As a matter of fact, it was unknown to the members of Tammany Hall until presented by the Board of Docks to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and was first brought to the notice of that organization by the press.

J. SERGEANT CRAM,
President Department of Docks.

THE BEST INDIAN AGENTS.

Injustices Committed Under the So-called "Home-Rule" System.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

To-day's papers announce opposition in the United States Senate to the confirmation of the appointment of those Indian Agents selected by the President who do not belong to the States and Territories in which their respective Indian Agencies are situated. Those who represent this opposition base their claims upon what they call the "home-rule" system of appointment, as though they had an inherent right to control appointments in the Indian Service in the interest of local politicians.

The Indian Rights Association has for years opposed the "home-rule" system of appointment as applied to the Indian Service, for reasons that will appear. It is the spoils system in its worst form. But the "home-rule" theory is, in the first place, a curious misnomer. One would suppose that the interests of the Indians were to be considered in appointments made to a service which is paid for out of the pockets of the people of the United States, and which exists only as a means of getting the Indian out of the way of civilizing him. This policy can hardly be called a "home-rule" one from this point of view, especially when the facts of its past history are known.

From the Indian standpoint, and from the standpoint of the general taxpayer in the United States, those persons ought to be appointed to the Indian Service who can best do its work, and while they do that work well they ought to be kept in it. Such a policy, and only such, serves the taxpayers best and the Indians best. Numberless incidents might be cited showing the disastrous effects upon the Indian Service by making appointments under the so-called "home-rule" system, which were intended simply to gratify local politicians, or, worse still, to put local interests, directly antagonistic to the civilization of the Indians, in power. Within a few days reliable information has come to me of an Indian Agent appointed under this so-called "home-rule" system who was at the same time an agent for outside lumber interests, and greatly mismanaged the sale of the Indians' timber. In another instance an agent, so appointed, was directly interested in securing the removal of his Indians from their reservation to a distant, inaccessible, and wholly unsuitable locality.

The folly of this opposition to the President's appointments on the ground stated, and its still worse motive, will be apparent to all who take the trouble to examine the facts. A powerful public sentiment can be raised in opposition to such efforts if the people of the country are informed of these facts. The true "home-rule" policy for the Indians is clearly that which is calculated to defend their homes and their interests, and not that which wastes the money of the taxpayers, and has already proved itself to be highly prejudicial to the Indians themselves. The proper man to appoint as Indian Agent is the best man that can be had wherever found, and it is clear that such cannot best be found if the Government is confined in its choice to such material as can be obtained from a sparsely-settled Territory or from a community whose interests are avowedly hostile to those of the Indians. Such a man, sought under these conditions, may be found surely, but it is clear that the chances are against his discovery.

If you will kindly make these facts known to your readers this association will be under obligations to you for valuable aid in an effort to promote a wise and effective management of the Indian Service. It is only through such co-operation of the public press that the reform can be advanced. HERBERT WELSH,
Corresponding Secretary Indian Rights Association.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1893.

Funeral of Lieut. Rhoades.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The remains of Lieut. Commander W. W. C. Rhoades, United States Navy, in full dress uniform, covered with an American flag, his sword and chapeau resting on the coffin, were viewed for the last time by his comrades in arms at the home of his mother in Roxbury, at noon to-day. The navy yard was represented by Commodore Fyffe, Commander N. M. Dyer, Lieut. Patch, and Lieut. Sears, all of the United States Navy; Capt. Harrington of the Marine Corps, and Col. C. E. Hapgood, Chief Engineer. D. B. Macomb and Paymaster C. S. Halladay were present on behalf of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion. The Rev. Percy Brown, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church of Roxbury, conducted the funeral services. The remains were taken to Providence this afternoon for interment in Swan Point Cemetery.

BIG TRAFFIC, SMALL TRAINS

A LITTLE RELIEF FOR ELEVATED RAILROAD PASSENGERS.

Fourteen Trains Added to the Service on the Sixth and Third Avenue Lines—New Cars Ordered—The Accommodations, However, Grow Worse Instead of Better, Notwithstanding the Fact that the the Tide of Travel Constantly Increases on Manhattan Island.

Apparently stung and shamed by the pungent comments of M. Raymond de l'Epee in The New-York Times, the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company has nerved itself to provide something in the shape of improved accommodations for the traveling public.

Seven additional trains have been put on the Sixth Avenue line since Monday and seven additional on the Third Avenue line.

It is learned also that seventy-five new cars have been ordered, to take the place of worn-out passenger coaches now in use on the Sixth Avenue road. Several of the new cars are already in service, and Monday three whole trains of them were made up and operated.

The Sunday train service of the Sixth Avenue line has been strengthened by the addition of an extra car to every train. The four-car trains were in themselves an extension, for in many instances during rainy Sundays only three cars had been used.

The managers of the elevated roads seem to be awakening at last to the fact that the close of the vacation season called for an increase of rapid-transit facilities. Their plea that the Chicago exhibition was keeping the people away and that there was not sufficient traffic to warrant more accommodation than they gave drops out of sight in presence of the overcrowded trains.

Even the addition of seven more trains on each of two roads is scanty relief or reparation for the discomforts of travel during the busy hours. Ordinarily ten trains are taken off the schedule, and the Summer "accommodations" are reduced to that extent. This year seventeen trains were taken off, so that, with the addition of yesterday, the patrons of the road are really getting only the Summer schedule at a time when traffic demands the full complement of cars which had been used at the corresponding season in other years.

The officials of the road propose to wait until the end of the month before restoring the other ten trains to each line, although traffic grows greater every day, and trains packed to suffocation may be seen at almost any hour of the forenoon and evening.

The increased train service is given to the Sixth Avenue road throughout the entire day, but on the Third Avenue road the increase is allowed only during what are still called "commission hours," and this line is further handicapped by the running of four-car trains when there is abundant traffic for five.

It is not known whether any new cars are to be placed on the Second or Third Avenue road. Those put into service on the Sixth Avenue line will displace cars of old design and construction, which, it is understood, will be renovated and substituted for some of the old two-horse cars.

The new cars are a great advance over the old, being neater and better ventilated and lighted. The new lamps are of the pattern adopted on all first-class surface railroads. One does not expect to have oil drop on one's clothing from them.

The trainmen were jubilant yesterday over the unexpected increase in the train service. Those who are "regulars" are pleased because it diminishes their chances of being made "extra" men, while those who are "extra" men have a better outlook for steady employment.

The number of "extra" men last week was upward of seventy-five on the Sixth Avenue road. The seven trains added yesterday took twenty-eight of them.

Guards and conductors of the elevated roads are forbidden to talk to outsiders about the affairs of the company or the management of the system. They dread detection and dismissal.

"The trouble with us," said one of them to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, "is that we never can tell whom we should or could not talk to. Several interviews with conductors and guards have been published in the papers, and the company expressly forbids us talking to a newspaper man. Once or twice, so I am told, the railroad company sent a man around among the men, who interviewed them as a newspaper man and then reported what he had learned at the office of the company.

"This increase of trains is a good thing for me, as I am an 'extra' man, and consequently get work. There are fifty or sixty more, though, who are waiting and anxious for the regular schedule to be put in force."

"When will that be?"

"Not before the end of the month, if all signs are right. You see, the fact is the company is in no hurry to send out more trains. The company is in business to make money. When the additional trains are run they will cost at least $200 more per day to maintain. The company saves this every day the cars are kept off the road. You might think that the company would run more trains and accommodate a correspondingly greater number of people. But that theory does not work in practice. The point is this: A certain number of people want to go up or down town. The trains may be crowded, ill ventilated, uncomfortable, yet go they will in spite of everything. That is the situation in a nutshell. As a consequence the trains are overcrowded.

"I see the newspapers are taking it up. I read that article in The New-York Times of Sept. 25, and I can say it was not one bit exaggerated. It stirred up a nest, I should think, judging by the way the men all read it, and I have not the least doubt that it was the direct cause of the increased number of trains to-day."

"Do you notice that the extra trains put on to-day make much of a difference in the size of a crowd on each train?"

"No, I cannot say I do," replied the guard. "It seems as though the crowd is just as great. All the people on the platform crowd into the first train that comes along. The number of persons to be accommodated grows larger every year, while the elevated road is still just as it has been for several years, and apparently is not going to increase its facilities. Perhaps the officials want to goad the public on to granting them more privileges in the line of rapid transit."

COORONERS NOT BELLIGERENT.

They Promise to Remedy Defects Pointed Out by the Grand Jury.

The Board of Coroners met yesterday afternoon in executive session, on a call issued by Coroner Schultze, for the purpose of taking action on the presentment found against the board by the September Grand Jury. Coroner Messemer was the only member absent.

The three Coroners present, with Coroner Schultze in the chair, deliberated in private for over two hours. It was hinted by some people who professed to know that the Coroners chafed under the imputations thrown upon them by the Grand Jury, and that they meant to give their side of the case in a formidable official statement to the public. But nothing more formidable than the following was given to the public yesterday:

"The Board of Coroners has unanimously agreed that, as far as lies in their power and with the means at their disposal, they will endeavor to remedy and do away with the defects pointed out in the recent presentment of the Grand Jury."

Ex-Judge R. L. Larremore's Will.

The will of Richard L. Larremore, ex-Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The document disposes of an estate consisting of $35,000 worth of personal property. It was executed Sept. 4, 1889. The widow is to have absolutely all furniture and household property, with $3,000 cash. The rest of the property is left to the widow for life. On her death it is to go to the children, William Larremore, Mary F. Larremore, Josephine Edith Larremore, and Mabel Larremore.

KILLED IN A DYNAMO ROOM.

William Mulranen, Overworked and Tired Killed While Oiling a Machine.

William Mulranen, twenty-eight years old, an oiler employed in the Manhattan Electric Light Works, at Eightieth Street and Avenue B, was killed in the dynamo room of the building at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning by an electric shock received while he was oiling the journals of one of the dynamos. The man's death was instantaneous, the current at the moment of the shock having a power of nearly 500 volts.

Mulranen, who was a married man, and lived at 151 Twenty-third Street, South Brooklyn, had been for fifteen months in the employ of the company. His death was in all probability indirectly due to the fact that he worked double time yesterday. After working all Monday he volunteered to do the morning work in addition in place of his mate, Albert Kitney. Kitney's wife died on Monday, and he wished to be relieved for a time. Mulranen was wearied by his extra work, and when at 2 o'clock in the morning he was sent with another oiler, Beverly Taylor, into the dynamo room on the second floor of the works, to oil some journals that had become heated, he went with his mouth gaping in a yawn and his eyes half-closed with drowsiness. With ordinary care a dynamo room is as safe as a ballroom, but to a sleepy man there is constant menace of death. To carelessly touch both poles of a dynamo at once, as a drowsy man might easily do, means the forming of a human arc for the current to pass through, with disastrous results to the arc. This is exactly what Mulranen, only half awake, did. With both arms bare, with his right arm resting on the surface of the dynamo, and with the oil can in his left hand, he leaned over toward the journal. He slipped forward, and in trying to save himself from falling he touched the other pole of the dynamo. In an instant the current took advantage of the completed circuit, and Mulranen had scarce time to cry out when he fell back on the floor, a limp corpse, with the life fairly burned out of him. His arms and chest were badly blistered by the current.

The formality, useless in this case, of sending for an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital was observed. All that it served to do was to take the body, after the permit had been given by Deputy Coroner O'Hare, to an undertaker's establishment.

This is the second casualty of the sort that has occurred in the Manhattan Electric Light Company's works. Patrick Sullivan, a fireman, was killed there by electricity in the Winter of 1889.

DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

An Officer Who Had a Fine Record, but Fell by Dissipation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The President has decided to dismiss from the army Capt. Edward L. Bailey of the Fourth Infantry. Capt. Bailey was tried some months ago on charges involving intoxication and consequent misconduct. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to dismisal from the service. Gen. Carlin, who had ordered the court-martial, was inclined to leniency with Capt. Bailey, and recommended to the War Department that the sentence be mitigated. Friends of Capt. Bailey in New-England sought to influence the President in the same direction. In their efforts they had the benefit of Capt. Bailey's excellent record as a soldier. He has been accounted as having perhaps the best all-around war record of any of the junior officers of the army. He entered a New-Hampshire regiment at the outbreak of the war as a Captain, and during the following four years was promoted through the various grades, being honorably mustered out in 1864 as Colonel of the Second New-Hampshire Infantry.

In 1867 he entered the regular army as a Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry, and it was not until 1891 that he reached the rank of Captain. His career in the regular service has been broken by periods of dissipation, it is said, and he has been on trial before for a similar offense.

On previous occasions those of his old army associates who remembered his splendid record during the rebellion succeeded in having him retained in the army. The findings of the last court, however, did not warrant the Executive in mitigating the sentence, and Capt. Bailey will, after a brilliant record in the volunteer service and twenty-six years' work in the regular army, be dropped from the rolls. Capt. Bailey has been stationed at Boise Barracks, Idaho.

COMMODORE WALKER'S AMBITION.

He Aspires to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation Again.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Commodore John G. Walker looms up as a candidate for the chiefship of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department, becoming a rival of Commodore R. D. Evans. The detail is the most prominent in the navy, since the officer selected for the place is the Secretary's confidential adviser. He has almost absolute charge of the matter of personnel. Commodore Walker held the place for many years before Commodore Ramsay was chosen.

Evans, who becomes a Commodore with the promotion of Johnson, whose case has blocked advancement in the navy for months, is well known in and out of the service, and is probably, next to Walker, the best-known naval officer. He is at present on duty on the Lighthouse Board as one of its Secretaries. He has an excellent war record and distinguished himself, so far as an American officer was called upon to make any record for himself, at Valparaiso, during the recent revolution in Chile. His reputation for aggressiveness, upheld on several occasions since the war, has g

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

EXTREME DULLNESS PREVAILS IN THE STOCK MARKET.

Firmness in Prices Generally Displayed—Changes in Quotations Confined to Narrow Limits—Some Shares Altogether Neglected—Foreign Exchange Firmer—Retiring Clearing House Certificates in This City and Boston—Wheat Moderately Active and Lower—Cotton Active and Higher.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, Oct. 3—P. M.

The stock market was so dull to-day that it seemed at times to be in a state of partial paralysis. Prices held generally firm, however, and at the close as much strength was exhibited as at any other time in the course of the day. With most stocks the last trades were made close to the best prices, but that did not mean much. Fluctuations, as a rule, were confined to very narrow limits. Among the changes for the day only two exceeded a point, Sugar making a gain of 1⅜ and American Tobacco preferred of 2.

Total transactions were only 111,889 shares, considerably over a third of the business being in Sugar, Distilling and Cattle Feeding, and Reading, the trading in the first named reaching 27,775 shares, and in the second 13,113 shares. These were the only securities to pass the ten-thousand mark. Reading came next on the list with a record of 9,370. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy was a trifle behind Reading, and Atchison managed to exceed 8,000, but Chicago Gas and St. Paul each fell below 6,000, and General Electric barely passed 4,000. Half a dozen stocks, which are usually more or less active on any provocation, were traded on to the extent of only a few hundred shares apiece, while in Big Four, Lake Shore, and Erie there were no sales at all.

Sugar had a range between 87¼ and 89⅛, closing at 89. It profited by covering by shorts, who the day before had relied on the reports of a Congressional investigation. St. Paul preferred picked up a point. General Electric gained ¾, closing at 42½, its top price. Louisville and Nashville, which began the day at 51, was carried down to 49½, but speedily rallied, and closed at the opening price, which was half a point above the last quotation on Monday. The Directors of the company to-day adopted resolutions calling a special meeting of the stockholders for Nov. 8 to authorize the increase of the capital stock to $60,000,000.

Reading lost the strength it displayed on Monday. It opened at 18¼, its best price for the day, declined to 17½, and closed at 18, ¼ below the day before. The report of the company's operations for August was far from encouraging.

Bonds were dull, but fairly firm. There was little variation in the money market from the conditions of the day before. The rate for call loans was 2 to 3 per cent. The Clearing House Loan Committee retired certificates for $1,020,000, and another large block is to be canceled to-morrow. In Boston the Clearing House certificates retired reached $300,000. The amounts now outstanding are: New-York, $23,080,000; Boston, $3,900,000.

Foreign exchange was not very active, but the market was firmer than on Monday, and there was a decrease in the supply of cotton bills.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	34	34½	34	34½	34	34½	250
American Cotton Oil pf	70	70	70	70	68½	70	5
American Express	110	110	110	110	108	112	10
American Sugar Refining	87¼	89⅛	87¼	89	88¾	89	27,055
*American Sugar Refining pf	87	87	87	87	87½	89	261
American Telegraph & Cable	83½	83½	83	83	82	83½	65
*American Tobacco	79	79	79	79	79	79¾	110
American Tobacco pf	93	93	92	93	90		130
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	20	20	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	7,985
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	24	27	100
Canada Southern	46	46	45	46	46½	47½	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	16½	16½	16⅜	16½	16½	16⅝	357
Chicago Gas	56⅝	57½	56⅝	57¼	57⅛	57⅝	5,810
Chicago Gas, div. scrip	1.15	1.19	1.15	1.19		99	2,859
Chicago & Northwestern	99	99¾	99	99	99	99¼	225
Chicago & Northwestern pf	139	139	130	139	138	140	30
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82	82	81¼	81¾	81½	81¾	9,280
C., C., C. & St. Louis	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34½	35	10
C. M. & St. Paul	59⅛	59½	58⅞	59⅝	59¼	59⅝	5,925
C. M. & St. Paul pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	114		100
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	63⅝	64¼	63⅝	64¼	63⅜	64¼	960
Columbus & Hocking Coal	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8	8½	100
Delaware & Hudson	119	119⅜	119	119⅜	119⅜	121	560
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	148	149	148	149	148¾	149	100
Denver & Rio Grande	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	10½	50
Denver & Rio Grande pf	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	30¼	120
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	27⅜	27⅞	26¾	27⅞	27½	27⅝	13,113
General Electric	41⅜	42½	41⅜	42¼	42¼	42⅝	4,200
Iowa Central	7½	7½	7½	7½	7¼	8	100
Iowa Central pf	20	20	20	20	20	22	100
Laclede Gas	15	15	15	15	15	15¼	100
Lake Shore	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	120¾	121½	50
Louisville & Nashville	51	51	49½	51	51	51⅛	2,665
Manhattan Consolidated	124½	125	124½	125	125½	126	325
Michigan Central	92	92	92	92	91	92½	110
Minneapolis & St. Louis, R. R.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	9¾	10¼	100
Missouri Pacific	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23¾	23¼	24	475
National Cordage, 2d ass. paid	24½	25½	24	25	25	25½	950
*National Lead	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27⅜	100
*National Lead pf	71⅜	71⅜	71½	71½	71	72	100
New-Jersey Central	108	108	108	108	105	108	10
New-York Central	101	101	101	101	101	102	769
New-York & New-England	29⅜	29⅜	28⅝	29¼	29¼	29¾	4,475
North American	5	5	5	5	5	5¼	20
Northern Pacific	6¾	7	6¾	7	6¾	7	340
Northern Pacific pf	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	201
Ontario & Western	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15	325
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	8½	8½	8½	8½	7⅜	8½	100
Pacific Mail	14½	15¼	14½	15¼	15	15¼	720
Philadelphia & Reading	18¼	18¼	17½	18¼	17⅝	18	9,370
Pullman Palace Car Company	160	165	165	165	166	169	3
Rich. & West Point, 1st in. paid	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝	2	100
Rich. & West Point 2d in. paid	3½	3½	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅝	100
Rich. & West Point pf. & F.	17	17	17	17	16	18	30
St. Paul & Omaha	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33½	34	200
Southern Pacific	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	19	300
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15⅛	15¼	15	15¼	15¼	15⅝	588
Toledo & Ohio Central	30	30	30	30	29	33	50
Union Pacific	20⅜	20⅜	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	4,710
United States Express	54	54	54	54	50	56	25
United States Rubber pf	77	77	77	77	77	80	6
Wabash, St. L. & P.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾	400
Western Union Telegraph	81¼	81¼	80⅝	81	80⅜	81¼	2,913
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	14	30
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43	43	43	43	40½	43	110

Total sales.....111,889
*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	87⅛	89⅛	87⅛	88⅞	10,950
Cash. Top. & S. F.	20	20	19¾	20	1,250
Chicago Gas	56⅝	57⅜	56⅝	57⅜	2,700
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	64⅛	64¼	63⅝	64⅛	1,820
Chi., Bur. & Q.	82½	82½	81¾	81⅝	5,520
Chi., M. & St. P.	59¼	59¼	58¾	59	6,010
Del. & Hudson	119¼	119¼	119	119	300
Distilling & C. F.	27⅝	27⅞	26¾	27⅛	5,120
General Electric	41⅝	42½	41⅛	42	1,100
Louis. & Nash.	51	51	50	50⅝	40
Manhattan	125	125	125	125	100
National Lead	27	27¼	27	27¼	30
Nat. Cordage	25	25½	25	25½	110
N. Y. & N. E.	29½	29½	28½	29½	1,270
N. Y., C. & W.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	100
North. Pac. pf.	20⅞	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	40
Pacific Mail	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	100
Reading	18	18⅛	17½	17⅝	3,840
Tenn. C. & I.	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	100
Union Pacific	20	20	19¾	20	730
Western Union	81	81¼	80½	80⅞	2,190
Wabash pf.	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼	400

Total sales.....41,600

Mining Stocks.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ocm. Tun. scrip.	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
La Oroseo	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,000
Phenix of A.	.40	.40	.40	.40	100

Total sales.....1,200

Bonds.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Canada South. 2d	97	97	97	97	$3,000
Chi., B. & Q. con.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	3,000
Chi. & E. Ill. 5s	95	95	95	95	5,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s	41¼	41¼	40¾	40¾	10,000
Kansas Pac. con.	85	85	85	85	2,000
L., N. A. & C. 5s	63½	63½	63½	63½	2,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	10,000
Mobile & O. gen.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	7,000
North. Pac. 5s	33⅜	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝	14,000
Ohio South. gen.	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	5,000
Rock Isl. Ch. deb.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	3,000
R. & W. P. 5s, t. r.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	5,000
St. L. & I. M. 5s	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	2,000
Union Pac. 1st	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	2,000
Wabash 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	3,000

Total sales.....$81,000

Oil.					
Pipe Line certs..	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	5,000

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull but firmer. Posted rates for sterling were $4.84½ for sixty-day bills and $4.86½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅜@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.85¾@$4.86 for cables, and $4.82 for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

Domestic exchange on this city was quoted as follows: Chicago, 75c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, ⅛ discount to par. Boston—17½10c discount for cash. San Francisco—Sight, 20c; telegraph, 30c. Philadelphia—Par.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Ref.	1⅜	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	1
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	⅜	General Electric	¾
Amer. Tobacco pf.	2		

DECLINED.

American Tobacco	⅛

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was dull. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Atlantic & Pacific 4s	2	Morris & Essex 1st	1
C. & O. 1st R. & A. con. 2-4s	2	Northwest 25 yr. deb. 5s	1½
Edison El. Ill. 1st	1½	Rock Island 1st, r.	1
Ky. & T. H. 1st	1½	St. Paul 1st, So. Minn.	1
Lake Shore 1st con., c.	1		

DECLINED.

Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	1	Rock Island 1st, c.	1½
Or. Short Line 6s	2¾	St. Louis S. W. 1st	1
Or. S. L. & U. N. con.	1½	Texas Pacific 2d	1
R. & W. Pt. 5s, t. r.	1¼	Wabash 1st, D. & C.	1

The Government bonds registered 4s were ¼ higher on the bid price. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.	98	....	Cur. 6s, 1896	104	....
4s, r.	110¼	111½	Cur. 6s, 1897	108	....
4s, c.	110	111½	Cur. 6s, 1898	109	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	102	....	Cur. 6s, 1899	111	....

In State bonds $10,000 Tennessee Settlement 6s sold at 103, $500 Tennessee Settlement 5s at 97, and $2,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 at 52⅜.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wheel. & L. E.—			
4th week Sept.	$42,911	$127	.....
Month	132,988	391	.....
Den. & R. G., month August—			
Gross	484,247	.....	$461,159
Op. expenses	328,688	.....	165,258
Net	155,559	.....	295,901
Phil. & R., month August—			
Gross	1,896,266	.....	126,379
Op. expenses	1,074,757	5,883	.....
Net	871,508	.....	132,262
Other income	27,539	9,720	.....
Total	849,048	.....	122,522
Charges	744,175	.....	35,763
Surplus	104,873	.....	86,759
For year to date—			
Gross	16,806,947	236,997	.....
Op. expenses	10,832,910	993,714	.....
Net	6,424,037	.....	756,716
Other income	464,039	48,181	.....
Total	6,888,076	.....	708,534
Charges	7,112,138	52,660	.....
Deficit	224,061	.....	761,194

Equipment payments matured during the year to the amount of $1,274,918. Of this amount $1,012,138 has been paid and $262,779 has been extended.

Reading Coal & Iron Co. month Aug.:			
Gross	$1,701,185	.....	$270,152
Op. expenses	1,618,095	.....	211,822
Net	88,089	.....	58,329
Charges	68,000	.....	
Surplus	20,089	.....	58,329
For year to date:			
Gross	$9,130,934	$8,166,022	.....
Op. expenses	30,259,853	8,458,904	.....
Deficit	772,549	297,881	.....
Charges	612,000	10,000	.....
Deficit	740,949	297,881	.....
Southern Pacific month Aug.:			
Gross	4,017,808	.....	575,248
Op. expenses	2,535,315	.....	207,655
Net	1,484,493	.....	367,593
Eight months ending Aug. 31:			
Gross	$31,183,312	$46,158	.....
Op. expenses	20,736,606	399,504	.....
Net	10,446,707	.....	53,346

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange	165½	Irving	145
Broadway	200	Leather Manf'rs'	200
Butchers & Drovers'	180	Manhattan	170
Central National	115	Market & Fulton	220
Chase National	160	Mechanics'	140
Chatham	350	Mechan's & Trad'rs'	150
Chemical	3800	Mercantile	200
City	400	Merchants'	140
Citizens'	180	Merchants' Ex.	145
Commerce	165	Metropolis	450
Continental	130	Nassau	160
Corn Exchange	245	New-York	220
East River	140	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	110
Eleventh Ward	200	Ninth National	105
Fifth Avenue	3000	Nineteenth Ward	140
First National	2500	Park	260
First N. Ex.	175	Phenix	105
Fourth National	191	Republic	155
Gallatin National	285	Seaboard National	117
German-American	115	Second National	300
Germania	300	Seventh National	120
Greenwich	150	Shoe & Leather	105
Hanover	300	State of New-York	110
Hudson River	150	U. S. National	190
Impo't & Traders'	450		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 5 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	45	50
American Surety	167	190
American Type Founders' pf	....	77
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1893	100	104
†Atlantic Trust	249	255
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	....	100
‡Buffalo street Railway 1st	94½	..
Broadway & Seventh Ave.	102	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	99½	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	95	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	99	..
Broadway Surface 2d	89	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	156	159
Brooklyn Elevated	19¼	20½
Brooklyn Traction	17½	20
Brooklyn Traction pf	68½	73½
California Pacific stock	6	9
Central & South American Telegraph	87½	..
Central Cross-Town	145	..
Central Park, North & East River	129	..
Central R. R. & Banking of Ga. 1st 7s	100½	104
Central Trust	900	980
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	..	75
Cellulloid	4	8
Consolidated Electric Storage	1	3
Continental Trust	150	..
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	..	125
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ℘ cent. L. S.)	82	86
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	26	45
Equitable Gas, New-York	170	174
Equitable Gas 1st 6s of New-York	102½	..
†Eighth Avenue	220	..
Farmers' Loan and Trust	..	710
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av.	..	68
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	107	..
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	60	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	97½	..
†Georgia Pacific 1st	89	92
Georgia Pacific 2d	33	..
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	106	108½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	78	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	99	100½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	89	94
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	90	..
Iron Steamboat	..	12
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70
Journeay & Burnham	57	60
Journeay & Burnham pf	92	97
Kings County Elevated	..	11
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	38
Long Island Traction	22¼	..
Lorillard pf. stock	97	102
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. Div. 6s	100¼	..
Mutual Gas, New-York	140	..
Manhattan Beach 4 ℘ cent. scrip	95	..
Madison Square Garden stock	..	13½
Metropolitan West Side 5s	74	77
Mexican National Construction pf	..	12
New-England New-York Railroad	1	..
North Shore Traction	..	18
National Union Bank	200	220
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	15	..
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	105	107
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	188	..
New-York, N. H. & H. con. deb. 4s, (25 ℘ cent. paid)	50	55
Natural Gas Trust	113½	..
New-York Guaranty & Idemnity	300	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	85	89
Northwestern Telegraph	100½	..
†New-York Biscuit	29	32
†New-York Loan & Improvement	45	50
New-York Life Ins. & Trust	..	655
New-York Security & Trust	200	230
Old Dominion Steamship	..	80
Oregon Pacific Railroad 1st	..	5
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	175	185
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Pennsylvania Coal	260	280
Postal Telegraph & Cable	47	57
Pratt & Whitney pf	..	91
Standard Oil Trust	139	141
Standard Gas	..	84
Standard Gas pf	60	70
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	100	..
†Second Avenue Railroad	110	125
†State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	55	..
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Southern National Bank	..	99
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
Third Avenue Railroad	..	141
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. Pierpont lease	33	45
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf	..	13
Thurber-Whyland pf	26	..
Trenton Potteries	..	76
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	100	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	147	..
United States Mortgage	165	180
Union Ferry	..	54
†Union Ferry 1st 5s	90	96
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	132	150
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	99	..
Union Elevated 2d	40	45
Union Trust	..	710
United States Trust	140	150
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	89	101
Wagner Palace Car	109½	..
Winona & South western 1st	..	48
Winona & South western	2	4

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money on call leaned at 2@3 ℘ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ℘ cent.

Time money was inactive and rates were unchanged.

Mercantile paper was dull, even the out-of-town institutions lessening their purchases. Rates ranged upward from 6½@7 ℘ cent. for the best.

Call money in London was quoted at 1½ ℘ cent; short and three months' bills at 1¾ ℘ cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $116,113,443, and the balances $8,191,832. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $3,147,826.

The Clearing House canceled loan certificates amounting to $1,020,000. The Boston Clearing House retired $300,000.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 73⅞c bid.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 33⅞d ℘ ounce. The New-York price for bars was 73½c per ounce.

Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 58¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reported: On hand, 165,162 ounces; none deposited or withdrawn; certificates outstanding, 164.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week included 200,226 pks flour, 14,724 pks cornmeal, 1,080,955 bushels wheat, 1,165,800 bushels oats, 127,550 bushels barley, 11,000 bushels peas, 555,400 bushels corn, 17,993 bales cotton, 1,449 bbls spirits turpentine, 11,060 bbls resin, 729 bbls tar, 85 bbls pitch, 1,097 bbls pork, 835 bbls beef, 26,189 pks cutmeats, 28,977 pks butter, 32,761 pks cheese, 4,630 tcs lard, 14,851 kegs lard, 3,009 bbls whisky, 1,646 hhds tobacco, 2,635 pks tobacco, 1,110 bales wool, 924 bbls beans, 854 bbls cottonseed oil, 57,250 bags flaxseed, 1,015 bbls molasses, 1,879 bags peanuts, 34,149 pks eggs, and 3,552 pks rice.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Treasury Department yesterday purchased 260,000 ounces of silver at its counter offer of 74.25c an ounce.

A statement prepared at the Mint Bureau of the Treasury shows that during the first quarter of the present fiscal year the Treasury Department, acting under authority of the Sherman silver act, purchased 8,923,108 fine ounces of silver at a cost of $6,479,003, and Treasury notes to that amount were issued against the silver so purchased. In detail the purchases were:

Month.	Fine Ounces.	Cost.
July	2,218,982	$1,583,230
August	3,024,497	2,207,344
September	2,769,629	1,988,429

If the full amount of 4,500,000 ounces had been purchased each month, the silver purchases for the first quarter of the present fiscal year would have been 13,500,000 ounces, which, at an average of 74 cents per ounce, would have made the Treasury notes issued against the purchases foot up $9,990,000.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities yesterday at the Real Estate Exchange:

50 shares Empire State Bank, $100 each, 116.
$5,000 City of Savannah 5 ℘ cent. bonds, due 1909, 102.
$10,000 Metropolitan Ferry Company 5 ℘ cent. bonds, due 1937, (Long Island Railroad Company,) 104.
25 shares Bank of the Metropolis, $100 each.
Negotiable Warehouse Receipt No. 425, issued by Baker & Williams, covering twelve bales Sumatra tobacco, (hypothecated,) $1,500.
Negotiable Warehouse Receipt No. 426, issued by Baker & Williams, covering seven bales Sumatra tobacco, (hypothecated,) $800.
Negotiable Warehouse Receipt No. 2,984, issued by Bluxome & Co., covering forty bales Sumatra tobacco, (hypothecated,) $6,000.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic produce for the week were $7,606,377, and since Jan. 1, $286,964,074, against $300,215,034 same time last year. The week's exports included 373 bbls apples, 2 bbls pot ashes, 7,600 lb beeswax, 121,317 bbls wheat flour, 23 bbls rye flour, 2,233 bbls cornmeal, 600,758 bushels wheat, 452,756 bushels oats, 2,820 bushels peas, 194,165 bushels corn, 520 bxs candles, 1,199 tons coal, 9,429 bales cotton, 24,796 bales hay, 100 bbls crude turpentine, 382 bbls spirits turpentine, 2,905 bbls resin, 519 bbls tar, 143 bbls pitch, 25,237 gallons lard oil, 1,608 gallons linseed oil, 131,748 gallons cottonseed oil, 13,214,335 gallons petroleum, 4,589 bbls pork, 3,699 bbls beef, 459 tcs beef, 4,873,735 lb outmeats, 73,585 lb butter, 739,893 lb cheese, 3,965,085 lb lard, 907 bbls rice, 954,739 lb tallow, 2,423 hhds tobacco, 2,962 pks tobacco, 72,212 lb manufactured tobacco, and 869 lb whalebone.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Wheat Moderately Active and Lower—Corn Firmer—Cotton Active and Higher.

Wheat declined ⅛@1⅛c on easier cables, free receipts, small clearances, foreign selling and local realizing, with a fairly active trade.

Corn was moderately active and partly ⅛c higher on very moderate receipts.

Cotton advanced 15@17 points on a decreased crop estimate from Memphis, together with a higher Liverpool market and an active business.

Coffee was dull and unchanged to 15 points down.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The market has been inactive. Reading has been bought by traders on the theory that harmony between the receivers and the New-York committee should mean higher prices. The August statement of earnings, published to-day, was bad, but had no influence on the stock. Pennsylvania is dull. The dividend is to be declared at the end of this month, and it is feared that the rate may be reduced to 5 ℘ cent. Lehigh Valley operators will meet the coal company on Thursday. It is understood that a syndicate has been formed to furnish money to the coal company, and that the contracts will be continued with the operators.

Traction stocks were dull but strong to-day. Metropolitan Traction advanced to 92 on the report that a dividend at the rate of 6 ℘ cent. would be paid in January. Insiders say that the company is earning more than this and that the earnings are likely to pick up this Winter, as the Summer has been one of the dullest known for years. Philadelphia sold at 69 and closed at 68½. The rights sold at 10¼. There is little pressure to sell stock, but insiders are holding off, fearing that the allotment will depress prices. There will not be free dealings in the rights until after the books close on the 10th.

There is considerable talk about two or three large commercial houses which were carried over last Summer, and it is believed that unless they get extensions this Fall there may be further trouble. Money rules easier, and New-York exchange is offered at ⅛. Total sales of stocks were 12,727 shares, of which 6,615 were in Reading, 1,112 in Philadelphia, 900 in New-England, 800 in St. Paul, and 455 in Metropolitan Traction.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Trac.	17⅜	17⅝	N. Pac. pf.	21	21⅜
E. & T.	34	36	Pennsylvania	50½	50¼
E. & B. T. pf.	49	53	Peo. Trac. 5s.	72⅜	73
Ins. Co. N. A.	18¼	18⅜	Peo. Trac.	13	13½
Lehigh Nav.	49⅜	50	Phil. Trac.	68½	70
Lehigh V.	39	39	Phil. & Erie.	25	26
Met. Trac.	91	91¾	Reading	8 15-16	0
Minehill	65	..	Rochester Ry	..	50
N. J. Cn. T. 5s.	70	71¾	U. Cos.'s N. J.	222½	223
N. Cen. pf. 5s	83	84	Un. Gas Imp.	55	57
North. Cent.	..	68	W. N. Y. & P.	4¼	4¾
North. Pac.	7	7⅛			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The statement of the United States Treasurer, showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$173,209,771
Silver dollars and bullion	338,423,628
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	151,319,040
Fractional silver and minor coin	14,355,641
United States notes	3,432,109
United States Treasury notes	2,494,841
Gold certificates	129,220
Silver certificates	6,909,370
National bank notes	7,815,480
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	12,628,511
Disbursing officers' balances	3,651,563
Total	$719,389,074

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$79,756,819
Silver certificates	330,864,504
United States Treasury notes	151,319,040
Currency certificates	8,300,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c.	42,447,159

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $306,334; from customs, $726,392, and miscellaneous, $24,908.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $334,692.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

An Easy Money Market Favors Advances in Securities.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Great ease in money helped to give a better tone to the markets to-day and brought in more business. Under the lead of consols advances were pretty general.

The new Australian issues rose and Argentines had good advances. Paris supported other foreign bonds except Italians.

In Americans, Reading and Louisville bears covered on the fact of the net earnings of August being better than had been expected. Mexican railway officials deny all intention of disrupting the pool. Union Pacifics were weak on small sales.

American railway securities were fractionally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: *Advanced*—Reading, ⅝, to 9¼; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 52⅝; Illinois Central, ½, to 96; Union Pacific, ⅜, to 21⅜; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 67⅞; Atch

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6 00 | Sun sets.....5 38 | Moon rises. 12 01

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

A M		A M	
Sandy H'k..2 29	Gov. Isl....2 57	Hell Gate...4 50
P M		P M	
Sandy H'k..2 47	Gov. Isl....3 14	Hell Gate...5 07

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

A M		A M	
Sandy H'k..8 34	Gov. Isl....9 11	Hell Gate..10 87
P M		P M	
Sandy H'k..9 11	Gov. Isl....9 55	Hell Gate..11 23

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 3.

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 4.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Alamo, Galveston..... ..... 3:00 P M
Berlin, Southampton..... ..... 10:30 A M
El Paso, New-Orleans..... 3:00 P M
Germanic, Liverpool..... 9:00 A M 12:00 M
Kansas City, Savannah..... 3:00 P M
Noordland, Antwerp..... 10:30 A M 12:30 P M
Orizaba, Havana..... 3:00 P M 5:00 P M
Schiedam, Amsterdam..... 10:30 A M 12:30 P M
Vega, Lisbon..... .....

THURSDAY, OCT. 5.

Augusta Victoria, Wilhelmshafen..... 10:30 A M 1:30 P M
Caracas, La Guayra..... 11:00 A M 1:00 P M
Dubbledam, Amsterdam..... 11:30 A M 1:30 P M
State of Nebraska, Glasgow..... ..... 2:00 P M
Yemassee, Charleston..... ..... 3:00 P M

FRIDAY, OCT. 6.

Seminole, Charleston..... ..... 3:00 P M

SATURDAY, OCT. 7.

Alsia, Kingston..... 10:00 A M 3:00 P M
Athinjoi, Glasgow..... 3:00 P M
La Bretagne, Havre..... 11:00 A M 2:00 P M
Louisiana, New-Orleans..... 3:00 P M
Nueces, Galveston..... 3:00 P M
Seneca, Bermuda..... 4:00 A M 4:00 P M
Umbria, Liverpool..... 1:00 A M 4:00 A M
Yucatan, Havana..... 11:00 A M 1:00 P M

MONDAY, OCT. 9.

Iroquois, Charleston..... ..... 3:00 P M
Tallahassee, Savannah..... ..... 3:00 P M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 4.—Britannia, Gibraltar, Sept. 21; Francisco, Hull, Sept. 17; Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 27; Polaria, Hamburg, Sept. 16; Saratoga, Havana, Sept. 30; Spree, Bremen, Sept. 26.

THURSDAY, OCT. 5.—Massilia, Gibraltar, Sept. 23; Panama, Bordeaux, Sept. 21; Peconic, Gibraltar, Sept. 19.

FRIDAY, OCT. 6.—Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Sept. 25; Europe, London, Sept. 24; Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 30; Normannia, Hamburg, Sept. 26; Rugia, Hamburg, Sept 24; Taormina, Hamburg, Sept. 21.

SATURDAY, OCT. 7.—City of Rome, Glasgow, Sept. 28; Ludgate Hill, London, Sept 28; Llandaff City, Swansea, Sept. 23; Martello, Hull, Sept. 23; New York, Southampton, Sept. 30; Valencia, Nassau, Oct. 3.

SUNDAY, OCT. 8.—Italia, Christiansand, Sept. 24; Lafayette, Havre, Sept 30; Masnadieri, Spanish, Sept. 25; Orinoco, Bermuda, Sept. 25; Werra, Genoa, Sept. 27.

MONDAY, OCT. 9.—Anjona, Liverpool, Sept. 30; Alvena, Port Limon, Sept. 30; City of Washington, Havana, Oct. 5; Friesland, Antwerp, Sept. 30; Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 27; Taurie, Liverpool, Sept. 30; Venezuela, La Guayra, Oct. 1.

SS Staad (Ger.), Rinck, Bremen Sept. 23 vis. Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 30 P M 2d.

SS El Mar, Grant, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Boothby, Glasgow Sept. 21 via Moville, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 11 30 A M 2d.

SS H. M. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse to H. F. Dimock.

SS Amos C. Barstow, Nichols, Providence.

SS Roanoke, Huiphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Orono, Conner, Colon Sept. 26, with mdse and passengers to Stamford, Parry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A M.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Wiltshire, London Sept. 22, with mdse and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6 40 A M.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Seiders, Jaemel, &c., Sept. 20, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P M.

SS San Domingo, (Br.,) Gorley, Mabou, C. E., and Halifax, N. S., with mdse and passengers to Bowring & Archibald.

SS George W. Clyde, Johnson, Azua, &c., Sept. 19, with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A M.

SS Daylight, (Br.,) Phillips, Hamburg Sept. 15, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

SS Young. Arrived at the Bar at 12 40 P M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, Sept. 30, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Manasoo, Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WIND—9 30 P M at Sandy Hook, S, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Aller, for Bremen via Southampton; Bovic, for Liverpool; Rannoch, for Norfolk; Gothia, for Hamburg; Gwynfield, for Norfolk and Newport News; Richmond, for West Point; Favonius, for Dublin.

Ship S. P. Hitchcock, for San Francisco.

Miscellaneous.

SS Rannoch, (Br.,) Stevens, which sld. for Norfolk yesterday, returned during the night with her machinery slightly out of order. Repairs having been made she sld. for her destination to-day.

Spoken.

Ship Isaac Reed, (Amer.,) Waldo, from New-York July 16 for San Francisco, was spoken Aug. 24 in lat 7 S, lon 29 W.

Ship Bangalore, (Br.,) Congdon, from New-York July 28 for Hongkong, was spoken Aug. 29 in lat 19 S, lon 26 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—SS Carlisle, (Br.,) Capt. Gibbs, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.

SS Aurai, from Antwerp for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Orofi, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York Sept. 19 for Leith, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Brookside, (Br.,) Capt. Dabner, sld. from Huelva for New-York Sept. 28.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

National Line SS America, Capt. Pearce, from New-York Sept. 14, arr. at London Sept. 26.

SS Lancaster, (Br.,) Capt. Lawson, from New-York Sept. 16, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Loch Lomond, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, from New-York Sept. 16, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Mary Thomas, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New-York Sept. 16, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, from New-York Sept. 17, arr. at Cuxhaven yesterday.

White Star Line SS Teutonic, Capt. Cameron, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 1 50 P M to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 3.—North German Lloyd SS Havel, Capt. Junge, from New-York, arr. here at 3 P M to-day and proceeded for Bremen.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—*Van Brunt, P. J., Follett and Parker, JJ.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 10:30.

101—Beebe vs. O'Reilly. 60—Sheffield vs. Robinson. 18—Steinway vs. Steinway. 60—Buck vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—*Patterson, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.

Cases will be sent from this calendar to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

1415—Ball vs. Roberts. 1029—Byrnes vs. Byrnes. 1436—Bedlow vs. Stillwell. 1037—Bedlow vs. Bedlow. 1058—Mitchell vs. O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty Company, 841—Pratt vs. Mahoney. 877—Franklin Bank Note Company vs. Mackay. 938—Morgan vs. Reilly. 926—Rosenberg vs. same. 930—Bergenstein vs. same. 859—Staff vs. Loewers-Gambrinus Brewing Company. 2468—Higgins vs. James. 1093—Mott vs. Abbott. 2264—Bobbin vs. Dupont. 869—Stahl vs. Muller.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1067, (new number.)

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—*Beach, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—*Beach, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 9.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Nov. 6.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—*Bischoff, J.*—Opens at 11. Case on.

84—Nagel vs. Trogisch. 104—Benz vs. Wagner. 14—Smith vs. Ingersoll Rock Drill Company. 19—Society for Relief of Blind vs. Ransom. 25—Fitzpatrick vs. Burchill. Minden vs. Green. 79—Mayer vs. Muldoon.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.—*Giegerich, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11. Calendar clear.

11—McLaughlin vs. Peyser. 17—Eisinger vs. Eisinger. 19—Conklin vs. Conklin. 23—Wagnon vs. Wagnon.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—*Daly, C. J.*—Opens at 11. Calendar clear. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

1089—Defiancey vs. Manheimer. 1362—Dignam vs. Sonneberg. 1216—Turnbull vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 1208—Coope vs. La Faye. 1719—Finley vs. Shufelt. 609—Fearsall vs. Mason. 842—Kiefler vs. Lese. 826—American Surety Company vs. McDermott. 1213—Baker vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1398—McCambridge vs. T. New Manufacturing Company. 1019—Peters & Calhoun vs. Water Overflow Preventive Company. 1239—Ulinge vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 908—Touster vs. Kugel. 1096—Connor vs. Weber. 1177—Hayes vs. H. Koehler & Co. 957—Stemmler vs. Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co. 481—Burke vs. Devlin. 1742—Conlin vs. The Mayor, &c. 1128—Prince vs. Cohen. 1240—Schwartz vs. Munzer. 1180—Weinberg vs. The Mayor, &c. 1359—Michaelis vs. Loeb. 1362—Graham vs. Sterling Fire Insurance Company. 1112—Dixon vs. Kemp. 926—Dee vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1173—Coblitz vs. Stannard. 982—Boggs vs. Allen. 1257—Lichtenstein vs. Lichtenstein. 1269—Kelly vs. McArdle. 1313—McFadden vs. Campbell.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1450.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—*Beekman, J.*—Opens at 11. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—*Pryor, J.*—Opens at 11. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term. Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—*Dugro, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Case on, 112—O'Shea vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company, also 26 other elevated railroad cases.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—*Gildersleeve, J.*—Opens at 10. Calendar called at 11. Calendar clear.

467—Wagner vs. Benz. 445—Eulenstein vs. Eulenstein. 495—Kaufman vs. Feilman. 497—Sutherland vs. Sothern. 488—Shea vs. Shea. 489—Mullane vs. Mullane. 490—Marsich vs. Mansfield. 491—Burke vs. Burke. 492—Pinover vs. Ginsberg. 493—Buckley vs. Ginsberg. 494—Buckley vs. Aronowsky. 495—Meyerberg Corporation vs. Spring. 496—Boas vs. Thacher Car and Construction Company. 497—White vs. Stafford. 498—McCarthy vs. Manley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—*Sedgwick, C. J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear.

1107—Platt vs. The Mayor, &c. 1686—Moran vs. Gillespie. 1698—Fitzgerald vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 1069—Barnes vs. Stamm. 1127—Farrell vs. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company. 1111—Rappaport vs. Claman. 1040—Schiedlin vs. Chamberlain. 1044—Hasselinger vs. Langenbacher.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1,130.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—*Freedman, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear. 1138—Grace vs. Royal Insurance Company. 883—Fischer vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 952—Morton vs. Pape. 1041—Harman vs. Bolen. 1005—Marks vs. Weinberg. 887—Anst vs. Rau. 1108—Stone vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—*McAdam, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear. 1114—Levy vs. Claflin. 1917—Nordlinger vs. Venable. 920—Mortage vs. Bennett.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—*Ransom, S.*—Opens at 10:30. Case on.

874—Contested will of Minna Meyer.

Estate of Peter Cain, deceased: 37—Jane Lambrecht. 59—John Carroll, at 2 P. M.

Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30: Mary C. Hoffman, Simon Auerbach, Isaac Lauer, Adelina Prager, John Knops, Elizabeth Weiss, Charles MacMonagle, Jr., Charles Boyle, Henrietta Steinweg, Anna Balser, Mary C. Conant, John F. Wenck, Charles Kerr, Henry Weiss, Hannah Harley.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—*Held in Brownstone Building, 32 Chambers Street—Fitzgerald, S.*—Opens at 10:30. Case on.

Contested will of: 897—Joseph F. Johnson.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Recess.

CITY COURT—Special Term—*Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—*Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Calendar clear.

614—Frier vs. Hammond. 642—Randall vs. Hoffman. 643—Jones vs. Flagg. 644—Metropolitan Improvement Company vs. Slade. 645—Bilgram vs. Schuyler. 646—Prait vs. Geiger. 647—Truske vs. Alderman. 648—Saby vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 649—Same vs. same. 650—New-York Cab Company vs. McCann. 651—Same vs. Hyne Company. 652—Standard Syndicate Trading Company. 653—Kyle vs. New Jersey Manufacturing Company. 654—Vogel vs. Vogel. 655—Perry vs. Kempner. 656—Priest vs. Hawley. 658—Seton vs. Martin. 659—Byrne vs. McNiece. 660—Byrne vs. Kempner. 661—Levy vs. Schweitzer. 662—Pierce and Miller Engineering Company vs. Stape. 663—Goetz vs. Shepard. 664—Sickel vs. Kopetzky. 665—Phelan vs. Healy. 666—Greene vs. Faber. 667—MacKnight vs. Nible. 668—Same vs. Cassell. 669—Lopez vs. Equitable Gaslight Company. 670—Kraft vs. same. 671—McKean vs. Adams. 672—Wilcox vs. Milliken. 673—Soule vs. Veynac. 674—Kruse vs. Ruzky. 675—Grabe vs. McGall. 676—Cole vs. Page. 677—New-York Press Company vs. Columbus City Mining and Manufacturing Company. 678—McAdam & Cartwright Elevator Company vs. Le Cato. 679—Jacobson vs. New-York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 680—Donal vs. Davis. 681—McIntyre vs. Smith. 682—Ringler vs. Tiffel. 683—Lewis vs. Cohen. 684—Nickolas vs. Appleton. 685—New-York Novelty Company vs. Meis. 686—Lanzner vs. Unterberg. 687—Blake vs. McNamara. 688—National Cash Register Company vs. Harney. 689—Kelly vs. Bleimeier. 690—Saulsbier vs. Caldwell. 691—Lennon vs. Herzbach. 692—Iron-clad Manufacturing Company vs. United States Supply Company. 693—Bonwall vs. Auld. 694—French vs. Glass. 695—Edwards vs. Hamilton. 696—Coleman vs. Hunter. 697—Beurdis vs. Saundray. 698—Smith vs. Lyon. 699—Grodginsky vs. Macdonald. 700—Hammill vs. Schachter. 701—Connell vs. Taylor. 702—Hawken vs. Hamilton Paint and Chemical Company. 703—Kenney vs. Bickly. 704—Greenspan vs. Werzel. 705—Same vs. Samuel. 706—Zabriskie vs. Jones. 707—Gair vs. Reinschild. 708—Williamson vs. Lawrence. 709—Ratter vs. same. 710—Marcovitz vs. Swift. 711—Conklin vs. Friend. 712—Philadelphia Manufacturing Company vs. Moses. 713—Same vs. same. 714—Same vs. Muller. 715—Russian Industrial Information Company. 716—Hardy vs. Bates.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—*Newburger, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Calendar clear.

461—Schleneweg vs. Smith. 467—Tinker vs. Barlow. 469—National Bank of Sandusky vs. Beaty. 472—Weeks vs. E. Blunt Manufacturing Company. 475—Weitz vs. Weinberger. 476—Goldsmith vs. Cook. 482—Moriarty vs. Corn. 484—Tubbs vs. Chamberlain. 487—Hamburger vs. Friese. 488—Clark vs. McBain. 496—Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association vs. Ford. 497—Risk vs. Uhelman gent. 499—Siegel vs. Levy. 500—Hen vs. Murphy. 501—Florka vs. Marx. 503—Goodfriend vs. Evans. 505—McVicar vs. Grave. 507—Feldman vs. Saltenstein. 514—Fiorence vs. Haber. 515—Barreto vs. Canalis. 517—Robinson vs. Sheffield vs. Robinson. 518—Steinway vs. Steinway. 60—Buck vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—*Patterson, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.

Cases will be sent from this calendar to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

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Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1067, (new number.)

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—*Barrett, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—*Beach, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—*Ingraham, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 9.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Nov. 6.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—*Bischoff, J.*—Opens at 11. Case on.

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11—McLaughlin vs. Peyser. 17—Eisinger vs. Eisinger. 19—Conklin vs. Conklin. 23—Wagnon vs. Wagnon.

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Highest number reached in regular call, 1450.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—*Beekman, J.*—Opens at 11. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—*Pryor, J.*—Opens at 11. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term. Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—*Dugro, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Case on, 112—O'Shea vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company, also 26 other elevated railroad cases.

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SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—*Sedgwick, C. J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear.

1107—Platt vs. The Mayor, &c. 1686—Moran vs. Gillespie. 1698—Fitzgerald vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 1069—Barnes vs. Stamm. 1127—Farrell vs. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company. 1111—Rappaport vs. Claman. 1040—Schiedlin vs. Chamberlain. 1044—Hasselinger vs. Langenbacher.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1,130.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—*Freedman, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear. 1138—Grace vs. Royal Insurance Company. 883—Fischer vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 952—Morton vs. Pape. 1041—Harman vs. Bolen. 1005—Marks vs. Weinberg. 887—Anst vs. Rau. 1108—Stone vs. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—*McAdam, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar clear. 1114—Levy vs. Claflin. 1917—Nordlinger vs. Venable. 920—Mortage vs. Bennett.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—*Ransom, S.*—Opens at 10:30. Case on.

874—Contested will of Minna Meyer.

Estate of Peter Cain, deceased: 37—Jane Lambrecht. 59—John Carroll, at 2 P. M.

Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30: Mary C. Hoffman, Simon Auerbach, Isaac Lauer, Adelina Prager, John Knops, Elizabeth Weiss, Charles MacMonagle, Jr., Charles Boyle, Henrietta Steinweg, Anna Balser, Mary C. Conant, John F. Wenck, Charles Kerr, Henry Weiss, Hannah Harley.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—*Held in Brownstone Building, 32 Chambers Street—Fitzgerald, S.*—Opens at 10:30. Case on.

Contested will of: 897—Joseph F. Johnson.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Recess.

CITY COURT—Special Term—*Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—*Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Calendar clear.

614—Frier vs. Hammond. 642—Randall vs. Hoffman. 643—Jones vs. Flagg. 644—Metropolitan Improvement Company vs. Slade. 645—Bilgram vs. Schuyler. 646—Prait vs. Geiger. 647—Truske vs. Alderman. 648—Saby vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 649—Same vs. same. 650—New-York Cab Company vs. McCann. 651—Same vs. Hyne Company. 652—Standard Syndicate Trading Company. 653—Kyle vs. New Jersey Manufacturing Company. 654—Vogel vs. Vogel. 655—Perry vs. Kempner. 656—Priest vs. Hawley. 658—Seton vs. Martin. 659—Byrne vs. McNiece. 660—Byrne vs. Kempner. 661—Levy vs. Schweitzer. 662—Pierce and Miller Engineering Company vs. Stape. 663—Goetz vs. Shepard. 664—Sickel vs. Kopetzky. 665—Phelan vs. Healy. 666—Greene vs. Faber. 667—MacKnight vs. Nible. 668—Same vs. Cassell. 669—Lopez vs. Equitable Gaslight Company. 670—Kraft vs. same. 671—McKean vs. Adams. 672—Wilcox vs. Milliken. 673—Soule vs. Veynac. 674—Kruse vs. Ruzky. 675—Grabe vs. McGall. 676—Cole vs. Page. 677—New-York Press Company vs. Columbus City Mining and Manufacturing Company. 678—McAdam & Cartwright Elevator Company vs. Le Cato. 679—Jacobson vs. New-York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 680—Donal vs. Davis. 681—McIntyre vs. Smith. 682—Ringler vs. Tiffel. 683—Lewis vs. Cohen. 684—Nickolas vs. Appleton. 685—New-York Novelty Company vs. Meis. 686—Lanzner vs. Unterberg. 687—Blake vs. McNamara. 688—National Cash Register Company vs. Harney. 689—Kelly vs. Bleimeier. 690—Saulsbier vs. Caldwell. 691—Lennon vs. Herzbach. 692—Iron-clad Manufacturing Company vs. United States Supply Company. 693—Bonwall vs. Auld. 694—French vs. Glass. 695—Edwards vs. Hamilton. 696—Coleman vs. Hunter. 697—Beurdis vs. Saundray. 698—Smith vs. Lyon. 699—Grodginsky vs. Macdonald. 700—Hammill vs. Schachter. 701—Connell vs. Taylor. 702—Hawken vs. Hamilton Paint and Chemical Company. 703—Kenney vs. Bickly. 704—Greenspan vs. Werzel. 705—Same vs. Samuel. 706—Zabriskie vs. Jones. 707—Gair vs. Reinschild. 708—Williamson vs. Lawrence. 709—Ratter vs. same. 710—Marcovitz vs. Swift. 711—Conklin vs. Friend. 712—Philadelphia Manufacturing Company vs. Moses. 713—Same vs. same. 714—Same vs. Muller. 715—Russian Industrial Information Company. 716—Hardy vs. Bates.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—*Newburger, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Calendar clear. *Short Causes.*

461—Schleneweg vs. Smith. 467—Tinker vs. Barlow. 469—National Bank of Sandusky vs. Beaty. 472—Weeks vs. E. Blunt Manufacturing Company. 475—Weitz vs. Weinberger. 476—Goldsmith vs. Cook. 482—Moriarty vs. Corn. 484—Tubbs vs. Chamberlain. 487—Hamburger vs. Friese. 488—Clark vs. McBain. 496—Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association vs. Ford. 497—Risk vs. Uhelman gent. 499—Siegel vs. Levy. 500—Hen vs. Murphy. 501—Florka vs. Marx. 503—Goodfriend vs. Evans. 505—McVicar vs. Grave. 507—Feldman vs. Saltenstein. 514—Fiorence vs. Haber. 515—Barreto vs. Canalis. 517—Robinson vs. Sheffield vs. Robinson. 518—Steinway vs. Steinway. 60—Buck vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—*Patterson, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.

Cases will be sent from this calendar to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

1415—Ball vs. Roberts. 1029—Byrnes vs. Byrnes. 1436—Bedlow vs. Stillwell. 1037—Bedlow vs. Bedlow. 1058—Mitchell vs. O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty Company, 841—Pratt vs. Mahoney. 877—Franklin Bank Note Company vs. Mackay. 938—Morgan vs. Reilly. 926—Rosenberg vs. same. 930—Bergenstein vs. same. 859—Staff vs. Loewers-Gambrinus Brewing Company. 2468—Higgins vs. James. 1093—Mott vs. Abbott. 2264—Bobbin vs. Dupont. 869—Stahl vs. Muller.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1067, (new number.)

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—*Barrett, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—*Beach, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—*Ingraham, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—*Giegerich, J.*—Hankinson vs. Biker—Eugene S. Ives. McLaughlin vs. Weil—John H. Rogan.

Pryor, J.—Master of Harris—Eugene S. Ives.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Dugro, J.*—Norwood vs. Nugent—Frank Schaeffler.

Receiver Appointed Yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Gildersleeve, J.*—Alfred L. Peck vs. E. G. Harrington & Co.—Joseph Ullman.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1893.

Receipts for this day:

Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City...	..	90	1,282	1,399
Sixtieth Street..253		3	459	1,870	11
Fortieth Street....	..	..	..	..	1,570
Hoboken.....	462	..	41	218	..
Totals.....	715	3	590	3,379	2,980

BEEVES—Receipts are 43 cars: 15 cars at Sixtieth Street and 28 cars by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, all consigned to slaughterers. No change in cable news. Shipments to-morrow: Eastmans Company, 800 quarters of beef in the Germanic and 1,000 quarters in the Berlin; D. H. Sherman, 772 quarters in the Berlin; W. A. Reinhardt, 200 live cattle on the Lydian Monarch. No trading, feeling steady.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 15 cars: 6 cars at Jersey City and 8 cars at Sixtieth Street for the market. 1 car at Hoboken consigned to slaughterers. Sheep and common lambs steady; good lambs firmer. Sheep sold at $3@$4 per cwt; lambs at $4.50@$6 for common to choice; culls at $3; sheep and lambs at $3.20. SALES.—D. HARRINGTON—161 State lambs, 71 lb average, at $5.75 per 100 lb; 102 do, 67 lb, $5.25 Pennsylvania lambs, 55½ lb, at $4.75; 156 State do, 57 lb, at $4.75; 30 Pennsylvania sheep 82 lb, at $3; 30 State do, 70 lb, at $3. M. COLLINS—134 Pennsylvania lambs, 67 lb, at $5.80; 228 do, 66 lb, at $5.75; 75 do, 75 lb, at $5.25; 156 State sheep, 75 lb, at $3; 16 do, 109 lb, at $3.50. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—159 Kentucky lambs, 65 lb, at $4.87½; 62 Kentucky sheep, 103 lb, at $3.75; 218 Ohio do, 82 lb, at $3.90. NEWTON & GILLETT—338 West Virginia lambs, 63 lb, at $5. R. HIPPLE—215 Pennsylvania lambs, 72 lb, at $5.25. P. S. KASE—75 Jersey lambs, 80 lb, at $5.75.

VEALS AND CALVES—Market steady for all kinds. 314 consigned direct to butchers. Grassers sold at $2.50@$2.62½. Western calves at $2.25@$3.37½, common to choice veals at $6@$8. SALES—M. COLLINS—80 grassers, 210 lb average, at $2.50 100 lb; 9 do, 198 lb, at $2.50; 1 veal, 180 lb, at $8. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—17 veals, 157 lb, at $8; 1 do, 130 lb, at $7. J. P. NELSON—6 grassers, 137 lb, at $3; 38 Western calves, 282 lb, at $3.37½; 7 do, 514 lb, at $2.25. HUME & MULLEN—7 veals, 114 to 168 lb, at $6@$8; 15 grassers, 183 lb, at $2.62½. G. DILLENBACK—2 grassers, 220 lb, at $2.75. WALSH, KIRBY & CO.—41 grassers, 205 lb, at $3.12½; 6 veals, 158 lb, at $7.50.

HOGS—The arrivals were 21 cars: 9 cars at Jersey City and 12 cars at Fortieth Street; 2 cars for sale. Market steady at $6.50@$7.50 cwt. SALES.—A. W. LAMB—38 State hogs, 182 lb average, at $7.40 100 lb; 33 do, 202 lb, at $7.30; 49 do, 260 lb, at $7.20; 8 grass do, 205 lb, at $7; 2 roughs, 310 lb, at $6.40; 2 do, 275 lb, at $6.30; 5 do, 344 lb, at $6.20; 1 stag, 610 lb, at $4.50; 6 boars, 305 lb, at $3.50. HUME & MULLEN—63 State hogs, 213 lb, at $7.30; 61 do, 158 lb, at $7.30; 8 do, 345 lb, at $6.75; 50 pigs, 104 lb, at $7.10; 4 roughs, 400 lb, at $6.25; 6 do, 373 lb, at $6.30; 3 sows, 333 lb, at $4. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—4 State hogs, 297 lb, at $7.

DRESSED MEATS—Dressed beef steady at 6½@9c lb, for city-dressed native sides; Chicago dressed steady; 6@8½c; dressed Texas beef at 6@7c; dressed mutton steady at 5½@8½c; dressed lambs firm at 7@

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1893.

COFFEE—The spot market continues nominal at 15¾c for No. 7....Sales, 1,000 bags Santos No. 5, to be shipped, at 15¾c; 1,500 bags Mexican and 1,000 bags Central American on private terms.

...In the option line, sales and exchanges of 11,500 bags of Rio were made here, with the market closing steady and unchanged to 15 points down on local realizing. Havre was steady at ¼@¾ advance. Hamburg was steady at ¼ pfennig advance. October deliveries stood at the close at 16.75@16.80c, (selling at 16.80@16.90c for 3,000 bags,) November at 16.25@16.30c, (selling at 16.30@16.50c for 2,750 bags,) December at 15.80@15.85c, (selling at 15.80@16c for 4,250 bags,) January at 15.55@15.65c, February at 15.40@15.50c, March at 15.30@15.40c, and May at 15@15.10c, (selling at 15.05@15.15c for 1,500 bags).....Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 78,174 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 25,312 bags....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 5,881 bags.

COTTON—Futures closed firm, at an advance of 15@17 points, as influenced by a better Liverpool market and a light crop estimate from Memphis, with an active trade, but chiefly local scalping.....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 201,600 bales....October deliveries stood here at 7.80@7.81c, (selling at 7.83@7.86c for 200 bales,) November at 7.99@8c, (selling at 7.92@80 for 11,700 bales,) December at 8.13c, (selling at 8.06@8.13c for 28,100 bales,) January at 8.25@8.34c, (selling at 8.16@8.25c for 123,900 bales,) February at 8.33@8.34c, (selling at 8.27@8.36 for 17,100 bales,) March at 8.43@8.44c, (selling at 8.36@8.44c for 18,800 bales,) April at 8.53@8.53c, (selling at 8.46@8.51c for 900 bales,) May at 8.61@8.62c, (selling at 8.56@8.62c for 900 bales,) and June at 8.70@8.71c. And for prompt delivery, 101 bales sold to spinners at steady prices.....Middling, 8 1-16@8 5-16c; new cotton ordered at 7½c under; 1,200 bales delivered on contract....Port receipts to-day, 37,499 bales, against 37,597 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 114,587 bales, against 84,155 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Millers refuse to make concessions, and the business continues light.....Sales were about 12,100 bbls, including 300 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.15@$3.30, 600 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.80@$3.85, 100 bbls Winter wheat clears at $2.70@$2.85, 2,000 bbls Spring wheat clears at $3@$3.25, Spring wheat straights at $3.75@$4, 2,400 bbls Spring wheat patents at $4.10@$4.55, and fancy up to $4.60; City Mills at $3.90 for the Vess Indigo, $4.35 for Mills patents and $4.35@$4.60, 6,250 bbls No. 1 at $2.60@$2.75, 450 bbls No. 2 at $3.35@$3.50, fine at $2.15, 200 bbls rye mixtures at $2.90, supers at $2.30@$2.40,1,500 bbls Spring bakers at $2.70@$2.85.....Arrivals since our last, 19,002 bbls and 44,337 sacks, and export clearances hence, 1,799 bbls and 21,227 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 39,556 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 300 bbls sold, at steady prices, bulk goods to choice superfine, at $2.85@$3.25, and fancy at $3.30.....And of CORNMEAL, 500 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.85; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at $2.75@$2.80, and fine yellow at $2.90@$3.40. BUCKWHEAT GROPS quoted at 90@95c.....FEED at firm prices; quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 80@85c....FLAXSEED quoted at $1.16½.....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.15@$1.30 per 100 lbs.....LINSEED MEAL, Western and State, quoted at 50@55c, from track and for boatloads.....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR quoted at $3@$3.15.....BARLEY MALT dull; Canada, country-made, 90@95c; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@82½c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was fairly active on export account, at ¼@¾c decline....Sales, 145,000 bushels, of which 104,000 bushels to shippers, including 60,000 bushels choice red on private terms, 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at ¾c under December, delivered, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter at 5½c under December, delivered. ...In the option line, sales and exchanges of 11,500 bags of Rio were made here, with the market closing steady and unchanged to 15 points down on local realizing. Havre was steady at ¼@¾ advance. Hamburg was steady at ¼ pfennig advance. October deliveries stood at the close at 16.75@16.80c, (selling at 16.80@16.90c for 3,000 bags,) November at 16.25@16.30c, (selling at 16.30@16.50c for 2,750 bags,) December at 15.80@15.85c, (selling at 15.80@16c for 4,250 bags,) January at 15.55@15.65c, February at 15.40@15.50c, March at 15.30@15.40c, and May at 15@15.10c, (selling at 15.05@15.15c for 1,500 bags).....Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 78,174 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 25,312 bags....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 5,881 bags.

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FOREIGN MARKETS.

Beef In Poor Demand—Cotton Futures Close Firm.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.—3:45 P. M.—Beef in poor demand; extra India mess nominal; prime mess nominal. Pork in moderate demand. Hams in poor demand. Bacon in poor demand; Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, easy at 61s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 56s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 54s. Cheese in fair demand; American finest white and colored firm at 50s. Tallow, spirits of turpentine, and resin in good demand. Lard—Spot in poor demand; futures in no demand; prime Western, spot, dull at 48s 6d. Wheat in poor demand; No. 2 red Winter dull at 5s 5½d; No. 2 red Spring dull at 5s 7d. Flour in poor demand. Corn—Spot and futures in fair demand; mixed Western, November, firm at 4s 2¾d; December firm at 4s 3½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in no demand.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm at the advance; American middling, low middling clause, October delivery, 4 28-64d. buyers; October and November delivery, 4 27-64d. value; November and December delivery, 4 27-64@4 28-64d; December and January delivery, 4 29-64d. sellers; January and February delivery, 4 30-64@4 31-64d; February and March delivery, 4 32-64@4 33-64d; March and April delivery, 4 34-64@4 35-64d; April and May delivery, 4 37-64d. sellers; May and June delivery, 4 39-64d. value.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—At the wool sales to-day 6,000 bales, comprising a fair assortment, were offered. Home and Continental buyers competed actively for merinos. Bradford buyers took largely of Queensland and New Zealand crossbreds. Following are the sales and the prices obtained: New South Wales, 1,000 bales; greasy, 5@9½d; Queensland, 1,000 bales; greasy, 5¾@10d; Victoria, 500 bales; greasy, 6¼@9½d; New Zealand, 2,000 bales; greasy, 6d@10½d; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,500 bales; greasy, 5@7¼d.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 3.—Cotton steady; good middling, 8¼c; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net receipts, 18,134 bales; gross, 15,111 bales; exports, coastwise, 450 bales; sales, 6,100 bales; stock, 94,980 bales. Monthly crop movement to Sept. 30 inclusive: Port receipts for the month, 376,336 bales, against 402,934 bales last year and 675,198 bales year before last; overland to mills, 15,02b bales, against 25,978 bales last year, and 35,893 bales year before last; interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1, 82,249 bales, against 46,317 bales last year, and 55,894 bales year before last; Southern mill takings, exclusive of consumption at Southern outports, 61,686 bales, against 61,049 bales last year, and 55,342 bales year before last; crop in sight at the close of September, 505,240 bales, against 536,278 bales last year, and 842,317 bales year before last.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 3.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 9-16c; low middling, 7 3-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net sales, gross receipts, 10,767 bales; exports, coastwise, 246 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 81,042 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 3.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7 7-16c; good ordinary, 7½c; net and gross receipts, 6,419 bales; sales, 1,978 bales; stock, 100,450 bales.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 7 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office, as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 A. M. for BRAZIL and LA PLATA COUNTRIES, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters for Para and Ceara must be directed "per Catania"); at 9 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for GREAT BRITAIN, (except London unless especially addressed per Germanic), and IRELAND, direct, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic"); at 10:30 A. M. for BELGIUM direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerth, (letters must be directed "per Noordland"); at 10:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam"); at 1 P. M. for CUBA, per steamer Alicia, via Havana; at 2 P. M. for PUERTO CORTEZ, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at 2 P. M. for BARBADOS, PARA, MARANHAM, and CEARA, per steamship Hildebrand, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Hildebrand."

THURSDAY.—At 10:30 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for VENEZUELA and CURACAO, also SAVANILLA, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Caracas"); at 11:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Dubbeldam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Dubbeldam"); at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for NASSAU, N. P., per steamship Antilla; at 2 P. M. for PUERTO RICO direct, per steamship Centurion; at 2 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at 4 P. M. for ITALY, SAVANILLA, and CARTHAGENA, per steamer British Prince, (letters for Jamaica must be directed "per British Prince").

FRIDAY.—At 8 P. M. for BOCAS DEL TORO, per steamship Ryvenger, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 11 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Lahn, via Bremen, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Umbria"); at 4 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Saale"); at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND and JAMAICA, also JACMEL and LA CAYA, per steamship Alene, (letters for Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and TURKEY, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre; at 11 A. M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan"); at 12 M. for NORWAY direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla"); at 12 M. for GRENADA, TRINIDAD, TOBAGO, and DEMERARA, per steamship Creole Prince; at 1 P. M. for BRAZIL, per steamship Pedro, via Pernambuco, (letters must be directed "per Pedro"); at 1 P. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam"); at 1 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship A. Zambrano, from New-Orleans; at 3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans.

MAILS for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 2 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 30 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 1 at 6:30 P. M.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Extra supplementary Transatlantic Mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of Supplementary Mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1893.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Pier 40, foot of Canal St., Jersey City.
ARIZONA.....Saturday, Oct. 14, 8:30 A. M.
ALASKA.....Saturday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
New-York to Seattle, Tacoma, &c.—First class, $48.00; second class, $37.00.
New-York to San Francisco—First class, $45.00; second class, $39.00.
New-York to St. Paul via Montreal—First class, $25.00; second class, $24.00.
353 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS
Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. Kansas City.....Wednesday, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Birmingham.....Friday, Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
S. S. Nacoochee.....Saturday, Oct. 7, 3 P. M.
S. S. Tallahassee.....Monday, Oct. 9, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. Ry for all points in GEORGIA, FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hote. For freight and passage apply to J. D. HASHAGEN, E. agt, W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt, S. F. & W. Ry, 261 Broadway, Central R. R. of G. Ry, 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORREL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida Points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
YEMASSEE, Charleston only, Thursday, Oct. 5
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jacksonville, Friday, Oct. 6
HIAWATHA, Chas. and Jacksonville, Monday, Oct. 9
CHEROKEE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Wed., Oct. 11
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & F. LINE via JACKSONVILLE. FAST, FREIGHT & PASS. LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. —Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 1, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 943 Broadway, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS
All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:

VERY LOW RATE EXCURSIONS
TO WORLD'S FAIR EVERY WEEK.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE TICKET AGENT.

EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.

CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. No extra fare.

NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
10:00 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. Wagner Service.

DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.

WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.

SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.

EXPOSITION FLYER. (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 2:30 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.

ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Wagner Drawing-room Cars.

NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.

FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.

NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 5:00, Montreal 7:30 A. M.

BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M. Malone, 8:30 A. M.

LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.

CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago; except Sunday for Clayton, (Thousand Islands.)

PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.
Two through trains, with Drawing-room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 1:50 P. M.; 4:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.

For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 125 and 413 Fourth Av., 12 Columbus Av., 58 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, B. D., Brooklyn.

Express trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 9:10 A. M., 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 128th St.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)
Excursion Tickets to World's Fair, good for Ten Days, $17; also Round Trip Tickets good until Nov. 15, $28.00.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
8:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany and Saratoga. Sunday only to Albany and Troy.
10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.
11:40 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Catskill Mountains and Albany.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
Haverstraw Locals, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M. Newburg Locals, 8:35, *10:10 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.
Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 958, 785, and 942 Broadway, 413 Fourth Av., 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent.
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.
(Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect Sept. 26, 1893.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 9:00, 11:00 P. M. Sundays, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 P. M.
For Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Pittsburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50, to Red Bank, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sunday, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 9:15 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 4:30, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 10:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M.
For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 3:45 P. M. Sundays, (except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park,) 9:30 A. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 3:45 P. M.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 A.M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	3:30 P.M.
10:00 A.M.,	*New-London & Providence,	3:00 P.M.
10:00 A.M.,	New-London and Providence,	6:30 P.M.
11:00 A.M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	5:30 P.M.
12:00 M.,	‡Springfield and Worcester,	6:40 P.M.
12:03 P.M.,	Hartford and N. Y. and N. L.	6:30 P.M.
1:00 P.M.,	Air Line & Providence,	7:20 P.M.
2:00 P.M.,	‡New-London and Providence,	7:40 P.M.
3:00 P.M.,	*Willimantic and N. Y. & N. E.,	†8:40 P.M.
4:00 P.M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	10:00 P.M.
5:00 P.M.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 P.M.
11:00 P.M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	6:15 A.M.
12:00 P.M.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 A.M.

*Runs daily. Including Sundays.
**Five hours. All parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.
‡All parlor cars.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and from 23d St. Ferry, Hoboken, 20 minutes later:
10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo and Chicago.
8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 158 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 383 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

IT WILL COST NOTHING EXTRA TO leave your advertisement in the nearest American District Messenger Office. Advertising rates are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.
Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $25.00.
SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, TUESDAY, OCT. 17, SATURDAY, OCT. 21, AT $17.00.
Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin